



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2021

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 22/10/2020 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h30m (horário de Brasília)**

INSTRUÇÕES

1. Esta **PROVA** é constituída de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
3. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outras pessoas.
4. A duração da prova é de **duas horas**.
5. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora, qualquer material de consulta ou equipamentos eletrônicos além do utilizado para realização das provas.
6. Durante a realização das provas somente será permitida a saída do candidato após a autorização, por meio do *chat online*, do fiscal de prova.
7. O candidato só poderá desconectar-se, após o término da prova de cada disciplina.
8. Se a conexão cair, o candidato deve reiniciar a máquina. Caso a conexão não volte após o reinício da máquina, o candidato deve rotar a internet/wi-Fi de alguma pessoa próxima ou entrar em contato com o suporte técnico, cujo contato está no Comprovante de Inscrição.
9. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a). A desobediência ao fiscal de prova também poderá implicar a anulação da prova do(a) candidato(a).

AGENDA

- 26/10/2020 – 14 horas – Divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>.
- 26/10 a 27/10/2020 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 14h do dia 27/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- 16/11/2020 – 14 horas – Divulgação do resultado na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

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- Nas questões de **1** a **15**, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS**, marque **V**; itens **FALSOS**, marque **F**; ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO (SEM MARCAR)**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is true or false.

Patient Finance for Innovation-Driven Growth

Professor Mariana Mazzucato
Director of UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

Laurie MacFarlane
Research Associate, UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

The challenge of smart, inclusive and sustainable growth

Tackling societal challenges, from climate change to improving public health and adjusting to demographic changes, require steering investments and innovation towards achieving concrete targets, such as those outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals. Technological, organisational and institutional innovations are key in this process. And because innovation has not only a rate but also a direction, this 'directionality' helps determine the degree to which innovation outcomes lead to more inclusive and sustainable growth.

The research of the Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP) on "mission-driven" innovation has provided thought leadership on how both innovation and industrial policy can help achieve concrete challenge led goals. Missions require cross-sectoral and cross-actor investments, and bottom up experimentation. In the UK, IIPP has set up a Commission for Mission-Oriented Industrial Strategy (MOIIS) to help transform challenges set out by the government (clean growth, mobility, data economy, and ageing society) into missions, and our European Commission report, Mission-Oriented Research and Innovation in the European Union, focuses on how to use the Commission's FP9 budget for research, science and innovation to tackle targets like plastic free oceans, carbon neutral cities, and decreasing the burden of dementia (Mazzucato, 2018).

Missions must be bold and inspirational, addressing societal priorities that are set through political leadership but determined more horizontally through multiple stakeholder engagement. They must inspire and reward investments across different types of actors (public, private, and third sector) and especially across different sectors in both manufacturing and services. They must also nurture different forms of bottom up experimentation that lead to different types of solutions.

A mission-oriented approach is not easy. It requires rethinking the policy tool kit which is often wed to just fixing market failures and 'levelling the playing field'. Rather than just 'fixing' what is required in a mission-oriented approach is a more active co-creation of markets framework, and rather than levelling what is required is actively tilting the playing field in dynamic ways that reward and assist those organisations willing to engage in new forms of collaborations to tackle difficult missions. Not picking winners but picking the willing. Not just de-risking but sharing risks and rewards.

Missions thus raise as many questions as they answer. Who chooses the missions and how can diverse stakeholders be engaged throughout? What sort of administrative structures and capabilities are required for governing missions? How can a delicate balance be struck between directing innovation policy towards societal goals, while also fostering bottom up exploration and experimentation which keep open multiple pathways? How can missions be evaluated using new public value metrics that go beyond static cost-

benefit framework? What sort of financing requirements does mission-oriented innovation-led growth require?

In this policy brief we focus on the issue of financing missions, while also touching on some of the other questions above. We will be addressing more directly the issue of stakeholder engagement, public value, and policy capacity in two forthcoming IIPP policy briefs.

Strategic mission-oriented finance

Access to finance is essential for firms looking to grow and innovate. But simply increasing the availability of finance will not on its own improve economic performance. What matters is not just the quantity of available finance, but the quality of finance. This is because finance is not neutral; the type of finance available can affect both the investments made and the type of activity that occurs (Mazzucato and Semieniuk, 2017). Because innovation is highly uncertain, has long lead times, is collective and cumulative, innovation requires not just any type of finance but patient strategic committed finance (Lazonick and Mazzucato, 2013). Short-termism and risk-aversion means that the private sector will often not invest in higher-risk areas until future returns become more certain. And if financial institutions, like venture capital, are too short-termist and exit-driven, they can lead to problems in sectors, as those faced by the biotechnology industry (Pisano, 2006; Lazonick and Tulum, 2011).

Early-stage public investment helps to create and shape new markets and nurture new landscapes which the private sector can develop further. In other words, it can – if structured well – lead to a dynamic ‘crowding in’ effect. Indeed, from advances such as the internet and microchips to biotechnology and nanotechnology, many major technological breakthroughs – in both basic research and downstream commercialisation – were only made possible by direct public investment willing and able to take risks before the private sector was willing to (Mazzucato, 2013).

A key lesson is that financial instruments can provide an ‘investor of first resort’ role that implies moving beyond fixing market failures towards one of actively co-shaping and co-creating new landscapes (Mazzucato, 2016). Understanding how this was done – what works, what does not – requires learning from international experiences with financial institutions willing to provide strategic long-term finance. This has taken different institutional forms, from public venture capital funds, such as Yozma in Israel, to public banks like the KfW in Germany or the multilateral banks including the European Investment Bank. It has also required new forms of financial regulations (Kattel et al, 2016; Campiglio et al, 2018).

In many countries patient strategic finance is increasingly coming from state investment banks. We focus on this particular type of institution, and consider its role within a mission oriented setting.

State investment banks as a source of patient strategic finance

State investment banks have their historical roots in the reconstruction plans for Europe following the Second World War. While the traditional functions of state investment banks were in infrastructure investment and counter-cyclical lending, some have more recently become key domestic and global actors driving economic growth and innovation, often focusing on tackling modern societal challenges (Mazzucato and Penna, 2015; 2016).

In two new IIPP working papers, IIPP Director Professor Mariana Mazzucato and Research Associate Laurie Macfarlane compare the activities of eight state investment banks from different countries and regions and analyse the role they play in their respective economies. Different design features are examined, and lessons are used to reflect on how state investment banks can be designed to address the challenges and opportunities of mission-oriented policy (Mazzucato and Macfarlane, 2017, 2018). A summary of the lessons from the research and are summarised in the next section.

This research, along with IIPP's work on patient finance and mission-oriented innovation, has been used to inform the design of the new Scottish National Investment Bank, which is due to become operational in 2020. As Brexit creates new economic challenges, including the potential loss of access to the European Investment Bank, what key lessons can be drawn for policymakers across the rest of the UK?

International lessons for mission-oriented state investment banks

Mandate and mission

The overarching mandate is critical to the role that state investment banks play in their economies. Mandates are often set out in law or in Articles of Association, and often change and evolve over time. There is a notable contrast between banks that are 'mission driven', with activities being driven by a desire to solve big societal problems, and those which are focused on more static outcomes such as 'competitiveness' or serving particular sectors. By focusing finance on missions that need cross sectoral collaborations, the role of the banks is less open to 'capture' by specific business interests, and less susceptible to the related 'picking winners' problem. An exciting area for future work relates to how the definition of missions can be opened up to a wider group of stakeholders across civil society.

Different economic roles

Most state investment banks play a capital development and countercyclical role, however in recent years some have gone further and are now playing key venture capitalist and mission-oriented roles. By placing state investment banks at the centre of the investment process, countries like Germany and China as well as the European Union have taken centre stage in confronting the key social and environmental challenges of the 21st century. By steering the path of innovation towards overcoming key challenges, these banks are not just fixing 'market failures'; they are actively creating and shaping markets and enabling activity that otherwise would not take place. How state investment banks can optimally interact with other public agencies to drive innovation and contribute to the kind of 'networked entrepreneurial state' that has been responsible for many great technological breakthroughs, is a rich area for further study.

Investment activity

The investment activities of state investment banks vary between countries according to the bank's mandate, socio-economic circumstances and the stage of development. In the UK, a mission-led state investment bank could provide additionality by catalysing activity that otherwise would not happen. Investment activities would be guided by specific challenges, rather than an ex-ante desire to serve any specific sector. This could most effectively be achieved by placing a state investment bank at the centre of the investment process, nurturing knowledge and expertise and coordinating other stakeholders in the investment ecosystem. Some state investment banks have been criticised on the basis of 'picking winners', 'crowding out' or funding large incumbent companies. Indeed, crowding out can occur precisely when state investment banks are not causing additionality: making things happen that would not have happened anyway. And focussing loans on firms of a specific size (e.g. SMEs) or in a specific sector can lead to handouts that do not result in higher business investment. By focusing on providing patient strategic finance to organisations willing to engage with challenging problems (missions), a 'picking the willing' framework can replace the problematic picking winners one.

But it is also true that capturing the crowding in process requires monitoring and evaluation frameworks which adequately capture the dynamic spillovers created by mission-oriented investments and the additionality generated by these institutions. As a result, new monitoring and evaluation frameworks may be required in order to assess their performance.

Governance

Governance arrangements are vital to the success and legitimacy of state investment banks. Achieving the right balance between political representation and independent decision making is a key challenge. It is important that management teams are free of day-to-day political interference to make independent, long-term decisions; such capacity for autonomous decision-making has historically been key for successful 'innovation bureaucracies' (Karo and Kattel 2018). While political representation can help to maintain alignment with government policy and maintain a path of democratic accountability, steps should be taken to prevent undue political interference or capture by interest groups. The experience of some state investment banks such as the German KfW indicates that including a wider range of stakeholders can be beneficial.

Sources of finance

There are many different ways that state investment banks finance their operations, including taking savings and deposits from the public, raising funds in the domestic or international capital markets, borrowing from other financial institutions, using return on investments, receiving budget allocations from the national treasury, managing public pension or social security funds, or receiving financing from the central bank. There is evidence that sources of finance can have an impact on the ability of state investment banks to successfully meet their mandates. If a source of finance proves to be volatile or unstable, then it can impair the ability of the bank to fulfil its mandate. An important consideration is whether different sources of finance affect a bank's appetite for risk.

[...]

Source: Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose; IIPP Policy Brief (updated April 2019)

QUESTION 01

According to the text:

- Ⓐ Steering investment and innovation are imperative to tackle societal challenges;
- Ⓑ Innovation is a necessary tool to achieve social development;
- Ⓒ Mission orientated institutions help to tackle targets;
- Ⓓ Public and private sectors are both essential to define the mission;
- Ⓔ Missions should support bottom-up actions in order to achieve multiple solutions.

QUESTION 02

We understand from the text:

- Ⓐ Institutions that repair market failures are the required instrument to implement a mission orientated approach;
- Ⓑ Institutions must not interfere in the market dynamics;
- Ⓒ The private sector must share the innovation risk with the public sector;
- Ⓓ A mission-oriented strategy is not apparent;
- Ⓔ Those who choose the missions are easily defined.

QUESTION 03

According to the text, finance is:

- Ⓐ essential for the mission orientated process;
- Ⓑ able to influence the investment as well as the project it occurs;
- Ⓒ easily utilised in innovation projects;
- Ⓓ neutral;
- Ⓔ naturally fitted for long term projects.

QUESTION 04

The text argues that:

- Ⓐ Public investment is vital to create and shape new markets;
- Ⓑ Financial instruments can not move beyond fixing market failures;
- Ⓒ Financial instruments can make the investor in someone that will co-shape and co-create new landscapes;
- Ⓓ There are not many examples of international financial institutions;
- Ⓔ It is required new forms of financial regulation.

QUESTION 05

We can infer from the text:

- Ⓐ Strategic finance is increasingly coming from State investment banks;
- Ⓑ State investment banks were powerful for Europe reconstruction plans following the Second World War;
- Ⓒ State investment banks never invested in infrastructure projects;
- Ⓓ State investment banks never acted counter-cyclically;
- Ⓔ There are many State investment banks in operation throughout the world.

QUESTION 06

According to the text:

- Ⓐ Mandates are not essential for the success of State investment banks;
- Ⓐ Mandates are usually set out in law or Articles of Association;
- Ⓑ Mandates evolve over time
- Ⓒ Banks that focus on missions that need cross-sectoral collaborations are more open to being 'capture' by specific business interests;
- Ⓒ Banks that focus on missions that need cross-sectoral collaborations are more susceptible to the 'picking winners' problem;

QUESTION 07

We understand from the text:

- Ⓐ State investment banks never work as a mission-oriented institution;
- Ⓐ By placing State investment banks at the centre of the investment process, some countries are not confronting the critical social and environmental challenges of the 21st century;
- Ⓑ State investment banks can not fix 'market failures';
- Ⓒ State investment banks can actively create and shape markets;
- Ⓒ State investment banks can not enable activity that otherwise would not take place.

QUESTION 08

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓐ The investment activities of State investment banks are equal between countries;
- Ⓐ State investment bank's mandate, socio-economic circumstances and the stage of development impact its activities;
- Ⓑ Governance arrangements affect the success of State investment banks;
- Ⓒ Governance arrangements are vital to the legitimacy of State investment banks;
- Ⓒ Achieving the right balance between political representation and independent decision making is not a fundamental challenge for State investment bank.

QUESTION 09

According to the text, there are many different ways that state investment banks finance their operations, including:

- Ⓐ deposits from the public;
- Ⓐ capital markets;
- Ⓑ services;
- Ⓒ receiving budget allocations from the national treasury;
- Ⓓ receiving financing from the central bank.

Printing money is valid response to coronavirus crisis

Quantitative easing programmes may be here for the long term

Financial Times Editorial Board

APRIL 6 2020

<https://www.ft.com/content/fd1d35c4-7804-11ea-9840-1b8019d9a987>

The British government has never paid off the £1,200,000 loan that created the Bank of England in 1694. In exchange it gave the merchants who provided the money the exclusive right to print banknotes against this debt, giving birth to the central bank and much of the architecture behind the world's financial system. Today, as policymakers promise to do "whatever it takes" to prop up their economies in the face of coronavirus, central banks are facing calls to print money to finance government spending directly.

In times of emergency, particularly war, central banks have often handed freshly printed banknotes to governments. The fight against resultant inflation was postponed until after any crisis. Despite the pandemic, the world is not yet in that position today. There is no need, for now, to relax the framework of independent, inflation-targeting central banking. Yet this kind of monetary financing should be a tool available to policymakers, if needed.

Without limits, allowing a government to finance itself by creating money can lead to hyperinflation. But these risks can be manageable: the quantitative easing of the past decade, despite predictions, has not lifted inflation above the main central banks' 2 per cent targets. The money pumped into rich-world economies has been met by increased demand, perhaps permanently, for precautionary saving.

There is no clear distinction between quantitative easing and monetary financing. Central bankers say asset purchases under QE are temporary, meaning the newly-created money will one day be removed from the economy. But it is hard to bind the hands of their successors, who could one day make them permanent. Either way, the effect is to lower the cost of government borrowing. Buying the bonds only after they have been sold to private investors still frees up funds for new issues.

Recent QE programmes, in fact, look increasingly likely to become permanent. Central bankers were unable to complete a much-discussed programme of "normalising" monetary policy between the financial crisis and today's crash. They are not going to be able to do so any time soon. The scale of previous schemes means the Bank of Japan — which holds government bonds worth more than 100 per cent of Japanese national income — may never be able fully to unwind its purchases.

The difference between QE and direct monetary financing is mostly one of presentation: whether asset purchases are deemed temporary or permanent. This matters: credibility and messaging are important features of central banking. An opinion article this week by Andrew Bailey, the Bank of England governor, that ruled out monetary financing may have been largely conceived to convince international investors that there is little reason to fear keeping funds in sterling.

If trends restraining inflation go into reverse, central bankers have tools to combat rising prices, whether through raising interest rates or unwinding QE. The present crisis may even be deflationary and central banks' targets are, with the exception of the European Central Bank, symmetric in promising to tackle inflation that is both below and above their stated goal.

The scale of today's downturn means even the most direct monetary financing, such as "helicopter money", or handing cash to the public, should remain an option. This will require co-ordination with democratically elected officials, who are responsible for the public finances. The debate should not be over whether monetary financing can happen — in QE, it already is — but over keeping the process under control via independent central banks.

QUESTION 10

The text lets us know that the British government:

- Ⓒ has paid off the loan that created the Bank of England;
- Ⓐ gave the merchants who provided the money for the creation of the Bank of England the exclusive right to print banknotes;
- Ⓑ created the Bank of England in 1694;
- Ⓓ has nothing to do with the creation of the architecture behind the world's financial system;
- Ⓔ gave birth to the concept of central banks.

QUESTION 11

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Policymakers and central banks are currently facing demands to print money to finance government spending;
- Ⓐ Central banks never print money in times of emergency, not even at wars;
- Ⓑ When central banks print money, no matter how big the crisis is, the fight against the resultant inflation is immediate;
- Ⓓ The world is in a situation nowadays to print money;
- Ⓔ There is a need to relax the framework of independent, inflation-targeting central banking.

QUESTION 12

From the text we can infer that:

- Ⓐ Allowing a government to fund itself by creating money can lead to hyperinflation;
- Ⓑ It is impossible to manage the risk of hyperinflation;
- Ⓒ The quantitative easing of the past decade has not lifted inflation above the main central banks' targets;
- Ⓓ The cash drained into the economies has not been met by increased demand;
- Ⓔ There is a clear difference between quantitative easing and monetary financing.

QUESTION 13

According to the text:

- Ⓐ It is most likely that current quantitative easing programmes will come to an end;
- Ⓑ Central bankers were capable of completing a programme of “normalising” monetary policy;
- Ⓒ Central bankers will normalise monetary policy very soon.;
- Ⓓ Central bankers have tools to combat inflation;
- Ⓔ Interest rates and quantitative easing are tools for the central bank.

QUESTION 14

From the text:

- Ⓐ The difference between quantitative easing and direct monetary financing is mostly one of presentation;
- Ⓑ Quantitative easing is considered ephemeral;
- Ⓒ Monetary financing is considered ephemeral;
- Ⓓ Credibility is essential characteristics of central banking;
- Ⓔ Prices are stable and there is no chance they will increase any time soon.

QUESTION 15

We infer from the text that:

- Ⓐ The current crisis is most likely inflationary;
- Ⓑ Monetary financing should remain an option;
- Ⓒ The scale of the economic crisis is still unknown;
- Ⓓ It is imperative the co-ordination between central bankers and elected officials;
- Ⓔ Central banks should not remain independents.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2020

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 26/09/2019 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)**

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer da prova – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **30/09/2019 – 14 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>.
- **30/09 a 01/10/2019** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 14h do dia 01/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **04/11/2019 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

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- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**, itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is true or false.

Is modern monetary theory nutty or essential?

Some eminent economists think the former

Print edition | Finance and economics

Mar 14th 2019

“Modern monetary theory” [MMT] sounds like the subject of a lecture destined to put undergraduates to sleep. But among macroeconomists MMT is far from soporific. Stephanie Kelton, a leading MMT scholar at Stony Brook University, has advised Bernie Sanders, a senator and presidential candidate. Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, a young flag-bearer of the American left, cites MMT when asked how she plans to pay for a Green New Deal. As MMT’s political stock has risen, so has the temperature of debate about it. Paul Krugman, a Nobel prizewinner and newspaper columnist, recently complained that its devotees engage in “Calvinball” (a game in the comic strip “Calvin and Hobbes” in which players may change the rules on a whim). Larry Summers, a former treasury secretary now at Harvard University, recently called MMT the new “voodoo economics”, an insult formerly reserved for the notion that tax cuts pay for themselves. These arguments are loud, sprawling and difficult to weigh up. They also speak volumes about macroeconomics.

MMT has its roots in deep doctrinal fissures. In the decades after the Depression economists argued, sometimes bitterly, over how to build on the ideas of John Maynard Keynes, macroeconomics’ founding intellect. In the end, a mathematised, American strain of Keynesianism became dominant, while other variants were lumped into the category of “post-Keynesianism”: an eclectic mix of ideas consigned to the heterodox fringe. In the 1990s a number of like-minded thinkers drew on post-Keynesian ideas in fleshing out the perspective embodied in MMT.

That perspective is not always clear; there is no canonical MMT model. But there are some central ideas. A government that prints and borrows in its own currency cannot be forced to default, since it can always create money to pay creditors. New money can also pay for government spending; tax revenues are unnecessary. Governments, furthermore, should use their budgets to manage demand and maintain full employment (tasks now assigned to monetary policy, set by central banks). The main constraint on government spending is not the mood of the bond market, but the availability of underused resources, like jobless workers. Raising spending when the economy is already at full capacity can lead to rapid inflation. The purpose of taxes, then, is to keep inflation in check. Spending is the accelerator, taxation the brakes. Fiscal deficits are irrelevant as long as unemployment is low and prices are stable.

To those versed in orthodoxy — in which governments must eventually pay for their spending through taxes — these ideas sound bizarre. This strangeness is partly a result of MMT scholars’ unconventional idiom. Speaking with MMT’s adherents is sometimes like watching

a football match with friends who insist the ball remains stationary while every other element in the game, including the pitch and goalposts, moves around it. Communication is made harder still by mmeters' sparse use of mathematical models. To economists who consider heavy-duty maths a mark of seriousness, such reluctance to use equations is either evidence of intellectual inferiority or a way of avoiding scrutiny.

It may instead reflect the fact that MMT is less a rival theory than a qualitative critique. Yes, central banks can use interest rates to achieve full employment, if rates are not too close to zero. But mmeters think governments are better equipped. Monetary policy works via banks and financial markets, but when markets panic, this mechanism is weakened. Rate cuts stimulate the economy by encouraging firms and households to borrow, but that can engender risky levels of private-sector debt. Government spending sidesteps these problems. Similarly, rate rises can slow inflation. But they often work by inducing indiscriminate involuntary unemployment. The state could instead tame an unruly boom, mmeters argue, by breaking up monopolies — thus loosening supply constraints — or by aiming tax increases at fossil-fuel firms.

Economists recognise that their models have shortcomings, and that monetary policy is not all-powerful. But most economists have long held that macroeconomic policy should stabilise the economy with the lightest possible touch, the better to let markets allocate resources. Other means can then be used to tackle reckless lending, market failures or inequality. MMT's supporters question this — and believe that recent economic history bolsters their case.

You might suppose that the feud could be settled by testing rival claims. Alas, macroeconomics rarely works this way. Macroeconomists cannot run experiments as laboratory scientists can. Statistical analysis of the world is muddled by the vast number of variables, many of which are correlated with the thing whose effect the economist is trying to isolate. Macroeconomic arguments tend not to produce winners and losers: only those with more influence and those with less. Post-Keynesian ideas were never proven false, unlike the Ptolemaic model of the solar system. Rather, they declined in status as mainstream Keynesianism rose.

Stupor models

Mainstream Keynesianism was tarnished in turn amid the inflation of the 1970s. The monetarism which then gained favour floundered a decade later, when central banks targeting money-supply growth discovered that the link between their targets and inflation had vanished. Keynesians regrouped and built “new Keynesian” models which became the workhorses of much recent analysis. They too have disappointed. In 2016 Olivier Blanchard, a former chief economist of the IMF, described the workhorses as “seriously flawed”, “based on unappealing assumptions”, and yielding implications that are “not convincing”. Paul Romer, a Nobel laureate last year, wrote in 2016 that “for more than three decades, macroeconomics has gone backwards”.

MMT is not obviously a step forward. But if it wins political support and influences policy only to flop, that is hardly voodoo. It is macroeconomics as usual.

This article appeared in the Finance and economics section of the print edition under the headline “Magic or logic?”

QUESTION 01

According to the text, “Modern Monetary Theory (MMT)”:

- Ⓒ is currently a relevant topic of discussion;
- Ⓐ has been cited by politicians as a viable alternative to finance the State’s policies;
- Ⓑ has unanimously been defended;
- Ⓓ is not in Bernie Sanders nor Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez radar;
- Ⓔ sounds like a boring subject that puts undergraduates to sleep.

QUESTION 02

We understand from the text:

- Ⓒ Paul Krugman believes it is a serious theory;
- Ⓐ Larry Summers believes it is a serious theory;
- Ⓑ MMT demonstrates the fissures of macroeconomic theory;
- Ⓓ Keynes is the macroeconomics founder;
- Ⓔ Post-keynesians are heterodox economists.

QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ MMT was born from heterodox ideas;
- Ⓐ MMT is a defined set of ideas;
- Ⓑ Orthodoxy economists usually agree with MMT;
- Ⓓ MMT has an atypical jargon;
- Ⓔ MMTs defenders are consistent with their arguments.

QUESTION 04

MMT argues that:

- Ⓒ Governments can print their own money in order to boost economic growth;
- Ⓐ Tax revenues are not connected with inflation levels;
- Ⓑ New money can be used to reduce fiscal deficit;
- Ⓓ Tax revenues are always important to finance government expenses;
- Ⓔ Government cannot be forced into default.

QUESTION 05

We can infer from the text:

- Ⓒ MMT uses a wide range of mathematical models;
- Ⓐ MMT's adherents are reluctant in using equations;
- Ⓑ The lack of mathematical models by MMT theorist is a reason for the disbelief in the theory;
- Ⓓ MMT is a qualitative critique;
- Ⓔ MMT argues that monetary policy is always the best response to economic turmoil.

QUESTION 06

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Orthodox economists recognized, after 2008 financial crisis, that monetary policy is not always efficient;
- Ⓐ Orthodox economists argue that the market better allocates the resources;
- Ⓑ Macroeconomics policies are easily proven right or wrong;
- Ⓓ Post-keynesian ideas were proven wrong;
- Ⓔ Macroeconomics is always controversial.

Brazil: Neoliberalism versus Democracy

Alfredo Saad Filho & Lecio Moraes; 2018 by Pluto Press

Neoliberalism in Brazil

Neoliberalism is more than an ideology or a clearly defined set of policies, for example, privatisation, the liberalisation of trade and finance, or curbs to the welfare state. In what follows, neoliberalism is conceptualised as the dominant system of accumulation [SoA] today [...]. This SoA has four distinguishing features: the financialisation of production, ideology and the state; the international integration of production ('globalisation'); a prominent role for foreign capital for globally integrated production and the stabilisation of the balance of payments, and a macroeconomic policy mix based on contractionary fiscal and monetary policies and inflation targeting, with the manipulation of interest rates becoming the main policy tool. This combination of features has raised the rate of exploitation above that achieved under the previous SoAs, for example, Keynesianism in the advanced Western economies, different forms of developmentalism in the Global South, or Soviet-style socialism in Eastern Europe.

In most countries, the first (transition or shock) phase of neoliberalism normally forefronts the narrow interests of transnationalised private capital and, especially, finance, without regard to the consequences. This phase involves forceful state intervention to impose the new institutional framework and an accumulation strategy promoting the transnational integration of domestic capital at the microeconomic (firm) level, containing labour and disorganising the left. This is normally followed by a second (mature) phase, which aims to consolidate the expanded role of finance in economic and social reproduction, manage the new mode of international integration, stabilise the social relations imposed in the previous phase, nurture a neoliberal subjectivity, and introduce neoliberal social policies to manage mass economic deprivation.

These phases and the ensuing accumulation strategies are, inevitably, framed more logically than chronologically. They can be sequenced, delayed, accelerated, or even overlain in specific ways depending on country, region and economic and political circumstances. However, both phases require extensive (re-)regulation of economic and social reproduction, with political implications, despite the rhetorical insistence of all manner of neoliberals on the need to 'roll back' the state, interpreted, in the first phase of neoliberalism, as 'hollowing out', followed by the 'rolling out' of new forms of intervention, typically in the second phase.

Across its phases, the neoliberal reforms transform the material foundations of the economy, society and social reproduction, with implications for class relations and the distributional balance between them. This includes policies to dismantle the previous SoA (which is invariably defined as being 'inefficient'), the reduction of the scope for state-led coordination of economic activity, the limitation of collective bargaining and wage growth, and the creation of undesirable patterns of employment [...]. These changes feed the concentration of income and wealth, preclude the use of industrial policy tools to achieve socially determined priorities, and make the balance of payments structurally dependent on international flows of capital. Neoliberalism also influences social relations through the financialisation of social

reproduction and the privatisation of the commons, that is, areas where property rights were either absent or vested upon the state.

In Brazil, the political transition to democracy was followed by the economic transition from an increasingly dysfunctional ISI [Import Substitution Industrialization] into a globalised and financialised neoliberalism. The Brazilian economic transition came relatively late and advanced slowly when compared with other countries in Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe. This was due, in part, to the strong political left that emerged during the democratic transition, which drastically limited the scope for the neoliberal reforms. Brazil's unique path to neoliberalism was also shaped by the imperative of inflation stabilisation.

During the 1980s, most analysts came to accept that ISI faced four insuperable challenges that, presumably, explained Brazil's disappointing economic performance, inflation and external vulnerability. First, the inefficiency of the financial sector, that was unwilling or unable to channel savings to long-term investment projects. Second, insufficient access to foreign savings, investment, technology and markets. Third, continuing industrial backwardness, because of the weakness of the national system of innovation, excessive diversification, lack of scale in manufacturing production, and lack of foreign competition due to protectionism. Fourth, the fiscal crisis and the tendency towards hyperinflation, that were caused by 'economic populism', distributive conflicts and widespread indexation of wages and prices.

Supposedly, these obstacles could be overcome only by an accumulation strategy restoring rapid capital accumulation and 'modernising' the economy and society. This would require 'rolling back' the state through expenditure cuts, extensive privatisations, liberalisation of trade, finance and capital flows, and reforms of the fiscal, tax and social security systems. The fiscal reforms should reduce inflation; financial liberalisation would increase domestic savings and investment, and import liberalisation would cheapen inputs, increase the availability of quality consumer goods and reduce the monopoly power of inefficient producers and greedy trade unions. Finally, the liberalisation of capital movements would attract direct and portfolio inflows to fund economic restructuring. These policy reforms would raise productivity and improve the balance of payments. Economic liberalisation and the integration of Brazilian capital into transnational conglomerates would drive a virtuous circle of growth turning Brazil into a developed economy. This strategic shift was supported by strong pressures from the US government, the international financial institutions, the media and foreign and Brazilian capital, and validated by claims of success of comparable countries, especially Argentina, Mexico and South Korea.

QUESTION 07

According to the text, Neoliberalism:

- Ⓒ Is a defined set of rules;
- ① Is conceived as a System of Accumulation (SoA) fairer than the previous SoA such as Keynesianism, different forms of developmentalism or socialism;
- ② Has mainly four characteristics: preeminence of financial capital over productive capital; increase in globalization; foreign capital liberalization; and a macroeconomic policy mix based on contractionary fiscal and monetary policies;

- ③ Is a natural stage of the capitalism system;
- ④ Was implemented homogeneously across the different countries.

QUESTION 08

We infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ The State does not intervene in Neoliberalism set of rules;
- ① Neoliberalism is usually implemented in two phases that can or cannot be sequential;
- ② The first phase of Neoliberalism is always a smooth transition from the previous SoA;
- ③ Neoliberalism has a different institutional framework than the previous SoA;
- ④ Neoliberalism consolidates the role of finance in the economy.

QUESTION 09

According to the text, Neoliberalism reforms:

- Ⓒ Remodel the heart of the economy, society and social reproduction;
- ① Modify the State role in the economy;
- ② Allow the State to pursue a set of policies that incentive industrial production and economic development;
- ③ Generate structural changes in class relations;
- ④ Do not stimulate the financialization of the economy.

QUESTION 10

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Most countries have larger GDP growth under Neoliberalism SoA than before;
- ① The labour force is better off with Neoliberalism than with Keynesian policies;
- ② Labour Unions remains strong in this new System of Accumulation;
- ③ Wages are constantly increasing under Neoliberalism SoA;
- ④ Neoliberalism sustains the social welfare state achievements from the former SoA.

QUESTION 11

The text let us know that domestically during the 1980s:

- Ⓒ The financial sector was facing structural problems;
- ① The financial sector was not working efficiently;
- ② The financial sector was not financing long term investments;
- ③ The system of innovation was efficient;
- ④ Accessing international industrial markets was not an issue.

QUESTION 12

According to the text, the Import Substitution Industrialization in the 1980's:

- Ⓒ Caused poor economic performance;
- Ⓐ Successfully increased Brazilian industrial performance;
- Ⓑ Influenced the rise in inflation rates;
- Ⓓ Allowed Brazil to develop a sustainable foreign trade;
- Ⓔ Had insuperable challenges that were avoiding Brazilian economy to grow.

QUESTION 13

From the text we can infer that in order to incur in Neoliberal reforms, during the 1980s onwards, it was imperative for Brazil:

- Ⓒ To surpass its economic problems by restoring capital accumulation;
- Ⓐ To modernize its economic structure;
- Ⓑ To incur in fiscal equilibrium;
- Ⓓ To maintain its State Owned Enterprises;
- Ⓔ To protect its infant industries.

QUESTION 14

According to the text, the reforms would supposedly:

- Ⓒ Decrease inflation levels;
- Ⓐ Increase domestic savings;
- Ⓑ Boost investment;
- Ⓓ Rise the quality and amount of consumer goods;
- Ⓔ Reduce the monopoly of trade unions.

QUESTION 15

From the text:

- Ⓒ Capital liberalization was essential for the reforms' success;
- Ⓐ Brazil's productivity level would decrease in case the reforms would fail;
- Ⓑ Brazil would enter into a vicious circle in this new SoA;
- Ⓓ United States government was not supporting the reforms;
- Ⓔ Financial sector would be weaker with the reforms' triumph.

LOCAL DO EXAME:

DATA/HORÁRIO DO EXAME:

INSCRIÇÃO:

NOME:

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

- USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA.
- LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA.
- PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR:



ASSINATURA:

RG / ÓRGÃO:

PROVA

1 2 3 4 5 6

5 - INGLÊS

LEGENDA

V - Verdadeiro D - Dezena
F - Falso U - Unidade

ORIENTAÇÕES:

- Questões do tipo V / F : assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- Questões numéricas : marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta.

CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar toda a prova sem resposta (em branco) será desclassificado.

- 01 -		- 02 -		- 03 -		- 04 -		- 05 -	
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EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2019

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 27/09/2018 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)**

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer da prova – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **01/10/2018 – 14 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>.
- **01/10 a 02/10/2018** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 14h do dia 02/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **05/11/2018 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**, itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is true or false.

Text 1

Sweden **Gangs of Stockholm**

STOCKHOLM

Young men with Kalashnikovs have upset Sweden's sense of security

The Economist print edition | Europe

March 10th -16th 2018 |

IT WAS supposed to be a sneaky afternoon cigarette break. Then a gunman in black appeared and shot 15-year-old Robin Sinisalo in the head. His older brother Alejandro was shot four times. Robin died immediately on the doorstep of his home in north-west Stockholm. Alejandro was left in a wheelchair for life. Two years later, the boys' mother, Carolina, says the police still have no leads.

Robin's fate is increasingly common in Sweden. In 2011 only 17 people were killed by firearms. In 2017 the country had over 300 shootings, leaving 41 people dead and over 100 injured. The violence mostly stems from street gangs running small-time drug operations in big cities such as Stockholm, the capital, Malmö and Gothenburg. Gang members have even used hand grenades to attack police stations. Between 2010 and 2015, people were killed by illegal firearms at the same rate as in southern Italy. Though Sweden is still a relatively peaceful place, this is worrying.

Gangs are nothing new: bikers and Balkan mafiosi have traded drugs and occasional bullets in Sweden since the early 1990s. But the gangs emerging today are less organised and more prone to commit petty crime. Acquiring a legal gun requires strict screening, but Kalashnikovs from the Yugoslav wars are readily available on the black market. To sweeten the deal, smugglers often throw in hand grenades (there were 43 grenade incidents in Sweden last year). The victims and perpetrators of gang violence are nearly always young men.

How to explain the rise of gang violence? It cannot be the economy, which is doing well, or Sweden's quality of life, which is among the best in the world. And crime in general is in decline. So what has gone wrong?

Some blame the refugee crisis of 2015, when Sweden took in the most asylum-seekers per capita in Europe. But shootings with illegal guns have been rising since the mid-2000s. Most gang members are indeed first- or second-generation immigrants—72% of them, according to one report, but they tend not to be new arrivals. It takes years for migrants to be settled enough to be sucked into crime, says Amir Rostami of Stockholm University. Sweden accepted lots of asylum-seekers in the 1980s and 1990s from countries like Iraq, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia.

Sweden built them homes and taught them its language, but it failed to integrate them into the labour market. The Swedish welfare system offers good education and generous benefits. But for immigrants

there is little social mobility. Powerful unions insist on high wages for entry-level jobs, so firms often find it uneconomical to hire immigrants with limited education or not much Swedish. Today, 16% of people born abroad are unemployed—one of the highest rates in the OECD. Gangs offer frustrated young men an alternative. “They let you feel like a king, even if for one day,” says Mr Rostami.

Alarmed, the government has provided additional funding for integrating migrants, imposed harsher punishments for gun crimes and granted a weapons amnesty. Police have stepped up surveillance and co-operation with other European countries to curb weapons-smuggling. In January the Swedish government set up a centre to combat violent extremism.

Still, witnesses are scared to talk and the police are stretched. Not one firearm-homicide case in Stockholm was solved in 2016. The government hopes to turn that around: police wages have been bumped up, and officers who left during a reorganisation three years ago (which coincided with a rise in crime) have been re-hired. Preliminary results for 2017 show that the clear-up rate for firearm murders has risen to a (still woeful) 30% in Stockholm. But over 100 cases remain unsolved.

Swedish politicians can no longer ignore the problem, especially so close to an election in September. Carolina Sinisalo has toured Sweden to raise awareness of gun violence. She says she thinks about moving elsewhere every day, “but this was Robin’s home. I can’t leave”.

QUESTION 01

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Sweden cannot any longer be considered as safe a place as it was in the past;
- Ⓐ Robin Sinisalo and his brother died instantly in the shooting;
- Ⓑ Their mother says the police took two years to catch the gunman;
- Ⓓ Street gangs operate mainly in small towns;
- Ⓔ Hand grenades were used in the attack against Robin and his brother.

QUESTION 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ Police stations have never been attacked;
- Ⓐ Bikers and Balkan Mafiosi have traditionally worked together;
- Ⓑ Gangs emerging today avoid committing petty crime;
- Ⓓ Kalashnikovs are easy to be acquired legally;
- Ⓔ Many street gangs are also involved in the drug trade.

QUESTION 03

We understand from the text that

- Ⓒ Hand grenades were used in over 43 incidents in Sweden last year;
- ① Sweden`s poor quality of life might have caused the rise in violence;
- ② Sweden took in quite a number of asylum-seekers during the refugee crisis of 2015;
- ③ The Swedish economy is in bad shape;
- ④ Most gang members are newly-arrived immigrants.

QUESTION 04

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Sweden was receptive to asylum-seekers;
- ① Asylum-seekers are totally integrated into the Swedish labour market;
- ② The Swedish welfare system makes it difficult for immigrants to have a good education;
- ③ Firms favour the hiring of immigrants;
- ④ Unions help find jobs for immigrants by accepting lower wages for entry-level jobs.

QUESTION 05

The text implies that:

- Ⓒ The government has not done anything to ease the situation;
- ① The Swedish police prefer to act on its own;
- ② One quarter of people born abroad are unemployed;
- ③ Immigrants have the possibility of great social mobility;
- ④ Young men find that membership in a gang offers them an opportunity for a better life.

Text 2

Russia and NATO

Outgunned

The Atlantic alliance faces superior conventional forces near Russia's borders

The Economist [print edition](#) | [Europe](#)

March 10th -16th 2018 |

BOASTING about nuclear weapons is something Vladimir Putin clearly enjoys. In his annual state-of-the-nation speech on March 1st, he listed five new weapons. Russia's president gave pride of place to the development of a nuclear-powered cruise missile with, in effect, unlimited range, which was guaranteed to thwart America's missile defences (see Science). He got the headlines he wanted, though there is nothing new about Russia being able to devastate America with nuclear weapons, nor anything likely to change on that front. What should concern Europe more than Mr Putin's nuclear sabre-rattling are the formidable conventional forces that Russia is steadily building up, particularly in the Baltic region.

On most measures, NATO appears comfortably ahead of Russia. Between them, America and its European NATO allies spent \$871bn on defence in 2015, compared with Russia's \$52bn. But as a recent report by the RAND Corporation, a think-tank, argues, the reality on the ground is rather different. It finds that Russia would now enjoy significant local superiority in any confrontation with NATO close to its own border. NATO's latent strengths, once they were brought to bear, would be too much for Russia to cope with. But in the early stages of a conflict, for at least the first month and possibly for a good deal longer, the alliance would find itself outnumbered, outranged and outgunned.

Since Russia's invasion of eastern Ukraine in 2014, NATO has bolstered its forces in the Baltic region with what it calls its "enhanced forward presence". By last summer, the alliance had a total of 4,530 troops near the border with Russia in four battle-groups led by Germany (in Lithuania), Britain (in Estonia), Canada (in Latvia) and the United States (in Poland). But, in accord with the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act, an anachronistic agreement that reflected a more optimistic time, the soldiers are not permanently based, but constantly rotate.

NATO has also beefed up its "very high readiness joint task-force" of about 5,000 more troops who can be deployed within a week. But it admits that neither force is more than a tripwire to convince Russia that any attack on them would be seen as an attack on the alliance as a whole.

Over the past decade, Western forces and their Russian counterparts have diverged in terms of capability. NATO members adjusted for counter-insurgency operations in places such as Afghanistan by restructuring with light expeditionary forces. Russia concentrated on rebuilding forces with the mobility and firepower to wage high-intensity warfare against a peer adversary. As part of a comprehensive effort at military reform following a disjointed performance in the war against Georgia in 2008, Russia has professionalised its forces (largely relegating conscripts to a second echelon), equipped

them with modern heavy weapons, and honed them with frequent large-scale exercises and combat experience in Ukraine and Syria.

What worries NATO commanders, such as General Sir Nicholas Carter, chief of Britain's general staff, and his American opposite number, General Mark Milley, is the sheer amount of combat power Russia can concentrate at very short notice in the Baltic region. RAND found that in main battle tanks, Russia would outnumber NATO by 5.9 to 1; in infantry fighting vehicles by 4.6 to 1; in rocket artillery by 270 to none. And while NATO would enjoy a substantial advantage in combat aircraft, their effectiveness would be greatly reduced when faced with the world's most powerful integrated theatre air defences.

Russia's edge over NATO, says Ben Barry of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, is increased by its ability to use its internal lines to reinforce at speed. By contrast, NATO has neglected to preserve its cold-war military-transport infrastructure. Bridges cannot take the weight of tanks, and rail systems are not designed for trucks carrying heavy armour.

There is plenty that NATO could do to enhance conventional deterrence. It could permanently station forces in the Baltic region with more hitting power; it could hold regular large-scale short-notice exercises; it could invest in strengthening its internal lines; individual member countries could do more to meet their spending obligations and use the money to restructure their ground forces for high-intensity conflict.

Whether NATO is capable of such focus is debatable. Its southern members worry more about refugee flows; France is fighting an insurgency in the Sahel; Germany's new coalition agreement relegated the (wretched) state of its armed forces to page 156 of a 177-page document. Mr Putin's priorities are very different.

QUESTION 06

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Mr. Putin is extremely modest about Russia's nuclear weapons;
- Ⓐ No new weapons have been developed by Russia lately;
- Ⓑ The capacity of Russia's nuclear weapons to obliterate America has always been known;
- Ⓓ Mr. Putin's announcement went mostly ignored by the press;
- Ⓔ Mr. Putin was cagey about the number of Russia's new weapons.

QUESTION 07

The text implies that:

- Ⓒ Russia's forces in the Baltic region consist of nuclear weapons;
- Ⓐ A recent report confirms that NATO would be comfortably ahead of Russia in a confrontation;
- Ⓑ In case of a conflict, NATO would outgun and outnumber Russia from the start;
- Ⓓ NATO has just published a report on the subject of its forces;
- Ⓔ RAND Corporation finds that, in the early stages of a conflict, Russia would have the supremacy over the Atlantic alliance.

QUESTION 08

According to the text,

- Ⓒ Russia invaded western Ukraine in 2014;
- Ⓐ NATO forces are not present in the Baltic region;
- Ⓑ British and Canadian battlegroups are based in Poland;
- Ⓓ According to the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act, the soldiers are meant to be constantly rotating;
- Ⓔ By last summer, the Atlantic alliance had about 5,000 troops near the Russian border.

QUESTION 09

NATO's joint taskforce

- Ⓒ is strong enough to dissuade Russia from attacking the alliance;
- Ⓐ can be deployed within a week;
- Ⓑ has had the same number of troops for some time;
- Ⓓ is the only NATO force that can face Russia
- Ⓔ has a total of 4,530 troops.

QUESTION 10

We infer from the text that

- Ⓒ NATO and Russian forces have the same focus in terms of capability;
- ① Operations in Afghanistan demanded the use of light expeditionary forces by NATO;
- ② Russian forces do not have the firepower to engage in high-intensity warfare;
- ③ Russian forces had an outstanding performance against Georgia in 2008;
- ④ Russian forces consist mainly of conscripts.

QUESTION 11

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Russia has been training its forces in Georgia;
- ① Russian forces do not use heavy weapons;
- ② Russian forces are present in Syria;
- ③ NATO has neglected preparations for counter-insurgency operations;
- ④ There is a large concentration of Russian forces near the border with Ukraine.

QUESTION 12

The text lets us know that:

- Ⓒ NATO commanders are concerned about a possible rapid concentration of Russian troops in the Baltic region;
- ① NATO aircraft forces would be easily bested by Russia;
- ② Russia would outnumber NATO in battle tanks by 4.6 to 1;
- ③ NATO is strong in rocket artillery;
- ④ RAND is a department of NATO armed forces.

QUESTION 13

From the text,

- Ⓒ Ben Barry is a journalist;
- Ⓐ Russia's edge over NATO is solely its ability to use its internal lines to reinforce at speed;
- Ⓑ NATO's cold war military-transport infrastructure has been maintained;
- Ⓓ Tanks are too heavy for the existing bridges;
- Ⓔ Rail systems have been restructured for trucks carrying heavy armour.

QUESTION 14

From the text, NATO

- Ⓒ could do very little to discourage aggression;
- Ⓐ could deploy more powerful forces in the Baltic region;
- Ⓑ should avoid holding large scale exercises;
- Ⓓ should halt short-notice exercises;
- Ⓔ has adequate internal lines.

QUESTION 15

We infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ NATO members have similar priorities;
- Ⓐ Refugee flows are a serious problem for NATO northern members;
- Ⓑ The German government has made the condition of its armed forces top priority;
- Ⓓ Mr. Putin's forces are fighting in the Sahel;
- Ⓔ NATO should take steps to strengthen its conventional forces in the Baltic region.

LOCAL DO EXAME:

DATA/HORÁRIO DO EXAME:

INSCRIÇÃO:

NOME:

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

- USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA.
- LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA.
- PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR:



ASSINATURA:

RG / ÓRGÃO:

PROVA

1 2 3 4 5 6

5 - INGLÊS

LEGENDA

V - Verdadeiro D - Dezena
F - Falso U - Unidade

ORIENTAÇÕES:

- Questões do tipo V / F : assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- Questões numéricas : marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta.

CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar toda a prova sem resposta (em branco) será desclassificado.

- 01 -		- 02 -		- 03 -		- 04 -		- 05 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○
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- 06 -		- 07 -		- 08 -		- 09 -		- 10 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○
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- 11 -		- 12 -		- 13 -		- 14 -		- 15 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○
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4- ○	○	4- ○	○	4- ○	○	4- ○	○	4- ○	○



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2018

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 28/09/2017 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)**

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer da prova – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **02/10/2017 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **02/10 a 03/10/2017** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 12h do dia 03/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **03/11/2017 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is true or false.

Text 1

Brazilian sport **Something new to cheer**

Why rugby could be the next craze

Print edition | The Americas

Oct 27th 2016 | SÃO PAULO

WHEN Charles Miller, son of an English railway engineer posted to Brazil, returned to São Paulo from a British boarding school in 1894, he brought back a football—and popularised a game that would help define Brazilian identity. Miller's other sporting import, rugby, had less appeal. It was played at a few posh boarding schools and almost nowhere else. But now rugby is beginning to find a mass audience.

Asked which sport would grow most, more Brazilians picked rugby than any other in a survey conducted in 2011 by Deloitte, a consultancy. Since then its popularity has shot up as if propelled by a well-taken conversion kick. Some 60,000 Brazilians are thought to play rugby, far fewer than the 30m who play football or the 5m-10m who take part in volleyball—but up from 10,000 five years ago. The national team, the Tupis, named after a family of indigenous peoples, draw audiences of 10,000 to stadiums and 7m to television screens. (The league is still amateur.) Highlights from European games pop up on the São Paulo metro's in-train television.

Rugger's return to the Olympics at the Rio de Janeiro games last August, after a 92-year hiatus, spurred interest. The sport's good governance helps win fans in a country beset by corruption scandals. The Brazilian Rugby Confederation (CBRu), which replaced an amateurish association in 2010, is run like a business. Its chief executive, Agustin Danza, holds an MBA and answers to a 12-member board. In November last year a non-profit group gave the CBRu Brazil's first sport-governance trophy. The volleyball federation has sent five scouts to learn its management tricks.

Sponsors have taken note. The Tupis now have two dozen, including Unilever, a consumer-goods giant, and Bradesco, a Brazilian bank. The CBRu's budget has swelled from 1.3m reais in 2011 to 18m reais (\$6m). Mr Danza has used the money to lure coaches from rugby powerhouses like New Zealand and Australia. His objective is to qualify for the World Cup in 2023.

It will take plenty of training. Brazilian women came a respectable ninth in the Olympic seven-a-side tournament, but the men came last. They are ranked 36th in the world.

Argentina, Brazil's rival in all things sporting and otherwise, is ninth. Mr Danza (himself Argentine) is banking on support, and cash, from the sport's global governing body. He is hoping that World Rugby will soon name Brazil as one of its priority markets. With more exposure and money, the amateur league could turn professional.

The CBRu is trying broaden the sport's appeal—and talent pool—beyond the upper class. "In my day the team was all pale posh guys," recalls Jean-Marc Etlin, a financier and former Brazil forward. Thanks to programmes that promote the sport in state schools, his son's team-mates on the under-19s national side now include players from poor backgrounds.

The biggest obstacle to rugby's popularity remains Brazilians' obsession with football. "Every other sport is peripheral," sighs Mr Etlin. Mr Danza thinks football's woes, including sleaze in the federation and the national team's underwhelming performance (by Brazilian standards), give rugby an opening: "When the footballers disappoint, Brazilians start looking for someone else to cheer."

QUESTION 01

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Charles Miller went to school in São Paulo;
- Ⓐ Miller made both football and rugby equally popular in Brazil;
- Ⓑ Rugby was mostly played at posh schools;
- Ⓓ Volleyball was considered by Brazilians who answered a 2011 survey the sport which would grow most ;
- Ⓔ The Brazilian national rugby team is formed by a family from an indigenous tribe.

QUESTION 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ The Brazilian Rugby Confederation (CBRu) is looked upon with distrust by fans;
- Ⓐ The volleyball federation is giving CBRu tips on good management;
- Ⓑ People can watch highlights from European rugby games on the São Paulo in-metro's television;
- Ⓓ The Tupis are the national champions;
- Ⓔ Agustin Danza is the coach of the national team.

QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The Tupis are having trouble attracting sponsors;
- ① The CBRu's budget has increased since 2011;
- ② Rugby is played only in New Zealand;
- ③ Brazil has already qualified for the World Cup in 2023;
- ④ Both the Brazilian Women's and Men's teams came last in the Olympic seven-a-side tournament.

QUESTION 04

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓒ Argentina and Brazil rank nine in the world;
- ① Mr. Danza has already managed to turn the amateur into a professional league;
- ② Jean-Marc Etlin played for Brazil in the past;
- ③ The Under-19s national side includes only upper-class players ;
- ④ There is no hope that World Rugby will name Brazil as one of its priority markets in the near future.

QUESTION 05

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Programmes that promote the sport in state schools have never been made available to students;
- ① Brazilians' enormous interest in football might help increase the popularity of rugby;
- ② The performance of the Brazilian national football team has been outstanding;
- ③ Mr. Danza thinks that rugby can profit from disappointment with football;
- ④ The Football Federation is widely respected.

Text 2

Lexington Meet Kamala Harris

California's tough, technocratic attorney-general will be a star of the next Senate

[Print edition](#) | [United States](#)

Oct 27th 2016

IF THE Democratic Party were a business, investors would mutter that it has a succession crisis. Its presidential nominee is 69 years old, and its leaders in Congress—Representative Nancy Pelosi and Senator Harry Reid—are both 76. That pin-up of the campus left, Senator Bernie Sanders, is 75. The young thruster set to lead Senate Democrats after January, Charles Schumer of New York, is 65. Nor is the galaxy of Democrats outside Washington thick with dazzling stars: after several bruising elections, the party currently holds just 18 out of 50 governors' mansions.

Talk to thoughtful Democrats about the future and one name inspires more hope than most: Kamala Harris, the attorney-general of California and, barring a meteor-strike between now and November 8th, that state's next member of the Senate. Insiders noticed when Ms Harris, 52, was endorsed by President Barack Obama, even though, under a run-off election system used in California, her opponent is a long-serving Democratic congresswoman, Loretta Sanchez.

Ms Sanchez has ascribed this snub to race solidarity between her opponent and the president, sniffing: "She is African-American, he is too." In fact, Ms Harris and Mr Obama share bonds more subtle than similarly complex life-stories (the attorney-general's parents, an Indian-born cancer researcher and a Jamaican economist, met at the University of California, Berkeley, and divorced when she was young). Both began political careers in places where success required coalition-building across party lines: Mr Obama in the fusty, cronyish Illinois state Senate, and Ms Harris in the lock-'em-up world of elected public prosecutors, starting as a district attorney for San Francisco, before becoming head of law enforcement across California in 2010.

A recent weekday found Ms Harris at John Muir Elementary School in San Francisco. As happy playground shrieks drifted through the windows, she faced TV cameras to unveil her fourth annual report on chronic school truancy. A populist firebrand would not have lacked for material. Surrounded by Victorian houses snapped up by tech millionaires, stoking local resentments, John Muir serves mostly poor families from other, less gentrified neighbourhoods. Ms Harris began studying truancy after learning that 94% of San Francisco's murder victims under 25 were high-school dropouts. Research showed that

three-quarters of young children who often miss days at kindergarten later fail California's maths and reading tests in third grade. Pupils who fail those tests are in turn four times likelier to drop out of high school, and those who drop out are eight times likelier to end up in jail. Chronic truancy is much more common among black children, moreover. Yet as she explained her findings, the attorney-general did not thunder about racial injustice or inequality. Instead she noted that high-school dropouts cost the state more than \$46bn a year in public-safety and public-health spending. Letting children miss school offers taxpayers a poor "return on investment" and deprives California of a skilled workforce, Ms Harris argued. It stops government being "efficient and effective".

That technocratic tone does not surprise a long-standing ally, Lateefah Simon. When the pair first met, Ms Harris was a young city lawyer, working on sex-trafficking cases. Ms Simon was just out of her teens, a radical activist working with troubled young women, and, she recalls proudly, "known for bringing hundreds of young girls into police commission meetings, shutting them down." Ms Harris finally advised her that systems change under pressure from the outside and the inside: "Kamala said to me, you can't always win with a bullhorn." When Ms Harris became district attorney she hired Ms Simon to run a programme for low-level, non-violent drug offenders. Though strikingly cheap, it drew national attention for preventing 90% of its graduates from reoffending. Ms Simon explains how Ms Harris would tell youngsters their chances of going to jail or dying if they did not change course. Then she would offer help with everything from housing to remedial education and apprenticeships—even dentistry cadged from a local university, after she read research linking job prospects to bad teeth. Ms Simon calls her old boss both "data-driven" and tough: "If you hurt a woman, she wants you in jail."

More than a decade later, Ms Harris still puts her faith in data, as she cites crises that Republicans and Democrats alike know need to be addressed, in fields as diverse as criminal justice, immigration, the costs of higher education or the drugs epidemic that is as cruel a scourge in conservative rural states as it is in inner cities. Over a stop for iced coffees on the campaign trail, she says transparency is the key to building trust among people, and then between communities and government. To that end in 2015 her department began releasing torrents of statistics about arrests and deaths in custody across California. Nor is keeping the trust of the police forgotten: Ms Harris's department publicises data on law-enforcement officers killed or assaulted on duty.

The case for the prosecutor

Washington sceptics may dismiss Ms Harris as a typical Californian progressive. It is true that her campaign ads boast of suing big banks for fraud. She also has a distinctly paternalist streak. Greeting an eight year old in his classroom, the attorney-general solemnly coaches

him: “We shake hands and look each other in the eyes.” Asked by a little girl about favourite foods, Ms Harris replies: “I like French fries, but I *love* spinach.”

But Ms Harris is a prosecutor to her core, who approaches voters as she would 12 jurors of different backgrounds: “You have to point to the facts.” Contemplating a country where millions feel displaced by change, she yearns to see another approach to politics tried: “to give people an image of what the future looks like, and to paint that image in a way that they can see themselves in it.” Fierce, charming and eloquent, Ms Harris may be a big part of the Democratic Party’s future too.

QUESTION 06

It is inferred from the text that:

- Ⓒ The Democratic Party is a successful business;
- Ⓐ The Democratic Party’s top representatives at most levels are good candidates for the future;
- Ⓑ The Democrats have been very successful in the gubernatorial elections recently;
- Ⓓ The Democratic Party holds less than half of the governors’ positions in the country;
- Ⓔ The left-wing star, Senator Bernie Sanders, will lead Senate Democrats from next January.

QUESTION 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Ms. Harris is a clear favourite to win California’s seat in the Senate in November;
- Ⓐ Ms. Sanchez does not count on President Obama’s support;
- Ⓑ Ms. Harris is a long-serving Democratic congresswoman;
- Ⓓ Loretta Sanchez is one of the Democratic Party’s most dazzling stars outside Washington;
- Ⓔ Charles Schumer is the attorney-general of California.

QUESTION 08

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓒ Ms. Harris and President Obama first met at the University of California, Berkeley;
- Ⓐ The only bond between Mr. Obama and Ms. Harris is that they are both African-American;
- Ⓑ Both Mr. Obama and Ms. Harris started their political lives as district attorneys;
- Ⓓ Ms. Harris was an elected public prosecutor in Illinois;
- Ⓔ Ms. Sanchez gave a reason for Mr. Obama's endorsement of Ms. Harris.

QUESTION 09

The text states that:

- Ⓒ Ms. Harris has recently visited John Muir Elementary School in Berkeley;
- Ⓐ Ms. Harris has been reporting on chronic school truancy;
- Ⓑ John Muir's students are mostly from tech millionaires' families;
- Ⓓ Truants are generally good at maths;
- Ⓔ At John Muir School, Ms. Harris was speaking to an audience of tech millionaires.

QUESTION 10

According to the text, truants:

- Ⓒ account for over 94% of San Francisco's murder victims under 25;
- Ⓐ would hardly ever end up in jail;
- Ⓑ are mostly children with Latino backgrounds;
- Ⓓ are not considered a burden on public safety spending;
- Ⓔ deprive California of a skilled workforce.

QUESTION 11

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Lateefah Simon has recently become Ms. Harris's ally;
- Ⓐ Ms. Simon had never expected Ms. Harris's technocratic approach;
- Ⓑ In her youth, Ms. Simon worked with troubled young women;
- Ⓓ Ms. Simon was a district attorney as a young woman;
- Ⓔ At a time, Ms. Simon was Ms. Harris's boss.

QUESTION 12

From the text, Ms. Harris:

- Ⓐ is a great believer in statistics;
- Ⓑ once ran a programme to help young drug-offenders;
- Ⓒ is lenient to crimes against women;
- Ⓓ as a lawyer, worked on sex-trafficking cases with Ms. Simon;
- Ⓔ has bad teeth.

QUESTION 13

In the text, it is mentioned that:

- Ⓐ Democrats and Republicans are aware of existing crises;
- Ⓑ Only in the inner cities is the drugs epidemics present;
- Ⓒ Ms. Harris believes details about different problems should be kept from the public;
- Ⓓ No data is available about arrests in California;
- Ⓔ It is not known how many law-enforcement officers have been killed when on duty.

QUESTION 14

From the text:

- Ⓐ Ms. Harris's approach has been widely praised in Washington;
- Ⓑ Ms. Harris sometimes acts paternalistically;
- Ⓒ Ms. Harris's favourite food is French fries ;
- Ⓓ Kamala Harris prefers not to challenge big banks;
- Ⓔ Ms. Harris has no inclination to act as a prosecutor.

QUESTION 15

We infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ Facts are crucial in Ms. Harris's way of assessing evidence;
- Ⓐ Ms. Harris feels that people are satisfied with politics as it is now;
- Ⓑ Charming though she may be, Ms. Harris has been discarded by the Democratic Party;
- Ⓓ Ms. Harris has difficulty in passing her messages across to people;
- Ⓔ Ms. Harris approach to voters is unlike her approach to jurors.

LOCAL DO EXAME:

DATA/HORÁRIO DO EXAME:

INSCRIÇÃO:

NOME:

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

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ASSINATURA:

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1 2 3 4 5 6

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LEGENDA

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ORIENTAÇÕES:

- Questões do tipo V / F : assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
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CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar **toda a prova sem resposta** (em branco) será **desclassificado**.

- 01 -		- 02 -		- 03 -		- 04 -		- 05 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○
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- 06 -		- 07 -		- 08 -		- 09 -		- 10 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
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V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
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EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2017

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 29/09/2017 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)**

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer da prova – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
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AGENDA

- **03/10/2016 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **03/10 a 04/10/2016** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 12h do dia 04/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **03/11/2016 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

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- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is true or false.

Text 1

Charlemagne

The necessity of culture

Europe's shared history should be treasured, not ignored

Mar 12th 2016 | From the print edition of The Economist.

THE Mausoleum of Augustus in Rome is a sad place: fenced off and closed to visitors. In most other countries this huge tomb in the city centre would be a treasured national monument. Yet for years the only use Romans made of it was to take their dogs to relieve themselves in the encircling weeds. The latest plans to restore it were approved in 2007. But it was only last month that some of the funding was set aside. With a new mayor due to be elected soon, the money might yet be diverted elsewhere.

The plight of the final resting place of Rome's first emperor illustrates an irony. The European states with the greatest ancient cultural heritage, Italy and Greece, are those whose governments spend least on the preservation of that heritage and promotion of the arts. In 2013 spending on culture accounted for 0.2% of public expenditure in Greece, the lowest share of any EU country, and a measly 0.6% in Italy, the second-lowest, jointly with Portugal and Britain. Culture's most avid patrons were the Renaissance men and women of the government of Latvia, who gave it 3.2% of their budget.

The parsimony of Italy and Greece is partly connected with their economic difficulties. They are the member states with the heaviest public debts (133% and 179% of GDP respectively). Some of the severest cuts prompted by the euro-zone crisis were made in their culture budgets. But even before the upheaval, Italy and Greece had a propensity for low official spending on culture, which was all the more damaging since private funding has traditionally been scorned in both countries.

Culture has special relevance at a moment when Europeans are questioning their common identity more intensely than at any time since the second world war. There are two arguments for the claim that Europeans have more in common than base economic self-interest. One, promoted by the former pope, Benedict XVI, emphasises the continent's Christian heritage. But many Europeans are understandably wary of defining themselves in terms of religion when Europe is secularising rapidly, and when many of its enemies use religion as a badge of identity.

An alternative argument reaches back to classical times and finds in the Roman empire and Greek philosophy the continent's earliest unification and common beliefs, most notably in democracy. Like other founding myths, this one contains a fair measure of

wishful thinking: Plato was no fan of democracy. Even so, the classical narrative that weaves through history from ancient Athens by way of the Renaissance to the Enlightenment and beyond offers an identity for Europe rooted in cultural and intellectual, as well as religious, values. Culture is frequently cited by Greek and Italian officials as an implied reproach to uncouth northerners obsessed with rules: kicking either state out of the euro zone would be tantamount to Europe ripping out its heart.

(...)

In Greece the situation is radically different. Over 800,000 refugees arrived there in 2015. Trying to deal with this crisis, as well as pushing through pension reforms and bringing down national debt, has absorbed much of the government's time and energy.

But another reason why so little cash is available for culture is a view that Greece's heritage is solely a matter of national concern. "Greece exists because of its heritage: other Europeans decided that, because of that heritage, it should be freed from Ottoman rule," says Evangelos Kyriakidis of the Initiative for Heritage Conservation, a research organisation. The state lays claim to total ownership of the past: take a metal detector to hunt for ancient coins, as you can in many countries, and in Greece you could wind up in jail. Private cultural initiatives, even those funded by Greeks, are often met with disdain.

Wine-dark seas

Yet the state can no longer afford to protect all of the nation's treasures. The archaeological service is overwhelmed. Of more than 10,000 formally recognised sites, fewer than 200 are open.

Just as greater European involvement is needed to resolve the migration crisis, so there could be a case for closer European co-operation in cultural matters. The inauguration in June of an excavated site on Crete will make the point well. The EU provided more than 90% of the funds for one of the few on-site museums in Greece. Nikos Stampolidis, a professor of archaeology at the University of Crete who has made the excavation his life's work, says the museum at Eleftherna will "shine a light into what archaeologists have chosen to call the Greek Dark Ages, before the Classical period." That encompasses the time when Homer wrote. As Europe appears to fall into its own, darker period, what better way to celebrate shared, but increasingly questioned values than a museum that illuminates the times of its first great writer?

QUESTION 01

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Money should not be spent on the restoration of ancient European monuments;
- Ⓐ Romans walk their dogs near the Mausoleum of Augustus;
- Ⓑ The Mausoleum was built in 2007;
- Ⓓ There have never been any plans to restore the Mausoleum;
- Ⓔ Rome has just elected a new mayor.

QUESTION 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ The Mausoleum of Augustus is now open to visitors;
- Ⓐ The money for the restoration of the Mausoleum is sure to be spent on it;
- Ⓑ Italy's expenditure on culture is the lowest of any EU country;
- Ⓓ Latvia spends 0.6% of its public expenditure on culture;
- Ⓔ Greece is one of the European countries with the greatest cultural heritage.

QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Italy has traditionally been very generous with its public spending on culture;
- Ⓐ In both Greece and Italy private funding for culture has always been rejected;
- Ⓑ Greece's economy is no longer under the burden of a heavy public debt;
- Ⓓ Both Portugal and Latvia are the most generous patrons of their cultural heritage;
- Ⓔ Europeans have finally accepted their common identity.

QUESTION 04

According to the text:

- Ⓒ It is argued that Europeans have a common Christian heritage;
- Ⓐ Europe is still a deeply religious continent;
- Ⓑ It is argued that the continent's earliest unification dates back to the Middle Ages;
- Ⓓ Many Europeans favour defining themselves in terms of religion ;
- Ⓔ The fact that many of their enemies use religion to justify their actions does not seem to affect Europeans at all.

QUESTION 05

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ Each individual member of the EU should take care of its own cultural heritage;
- Ⓐ The excavation on Crete was mostly funded by the EU;
- Ⓑ The Greek Prime Minister, Nikos Stampolidis, is enthusiastic about the new museum;
- Ⓓ The Greek Dark Ages was the period before Homer's lifetime;
- Ⓔ The Museum at Eleftherna will display artifacts from the Classical Period.

Text 2

Elections in the Philippines

A family affair

MANILA

After a Supreme Court ruling, the presidential field takes shape, dominated by familiar names

Mar 12 2016 | From the print edition of The Economist

FOR decades political instability, a boom-and-bust economy and endemic corruption earned the Philippines the moniker of the "sick man of Asia". But during the six years that Benigno Aquino has been president the country's prospects have markedly improved. The economy has zipped along at an average growth rate of 6 a year, while foreign investment has more than tripled, with manufacturing, agribusiness and call centres all showing particular strength. Mr Aquino, whose family, huge landowners, is not short of a bob, has made a stand against corruption, and his approval ratings are high. But presidents may serve only one term, and an election for his successor takes place on May 9th. The question is whether Mr Aquino's successor can keep the Philippines on the upswing. Five presidential candidates want to have a go.

In America, a vice-president might present himself as the candidate for continuity. But in the Philippines voters elect the vice-president separately, and Mr Aquino has long been at odds with his number two Jejomar Binay, now a leading prospect to replace him. Until 2010 Mr Binay was mayor of Makati, the wealthy business and financial district of Manila. It is home to the country's stock exchange and the biggest banks and corporations; it also has the capital's least-awful traffic. Over the past year Mr Binay has faced a stream of corruption allegations from his time running Makati, including not declaring properties, city contracts awarded to family members, the existence of bogus charities and hundreds of ghost employees on the government payroll. But the allegations seem hardly to dent his standing. Ordinary Filipinos care more about their own poverty and about lower-level graft: sticky-fingered bureaucrats and policemen. In Mr Binay they see less a corrupt politician than one who gets things done: he makes much of having got Makati residents free health care and better schools. In a televised election debate last month Mr Binay slammed the government for under-spending on development and poverty alleviation (you could for a moment pretend that he was not part of the government he was railing against).

One of the candidates jostling with Mr Binay for pole position is Grace Poe, a 47-year-old senator with a thin record but a compelling back story. She is said to have been abandoned at a cathedral as a baby, and was adopted by a popular film star, Fernando Poe, himself a presidential candidate in 2004. With bags of charm, in 2013 she won the

highest ever number of votes for a Senate candidate. She shone when handling a congressional hearing into a botched raid against terrorists last year in which 44 policemen died.

For some months Ms Poe's candidacy had been in doubt. In December the election commission disqualified her, claiming that, as a foundling, she could not prove that she was a natural-born Filipina and that, as a former American resident, she had not lived in the Philippines for ten years - both constitutional requirements. Ms Poe appealed, and on March 8th the Supreme Court ruled in her favour.

Though an independent, Ms Poe has backed Mr Aquino in the Senate. Now the president may be backing her behind the scenes, even though he has formally endorsed Manuel "Mar" Roxas, an old family ally. A former banker and interior minister, and the grandson of an earlier president, Mr Roxas has promised to carry on along Mr Aquino's "straight path" fighting corruption. But he struggles to connect with ordinary Filipinos. Ms Poe, all sparkle, stands a better chance of winning.

The other candidate with a chance is Rodrigo Duterte, or "Dirty Harry", the crime-busting mayor of Davao, the largest city on the southern island of Mindanao. Though Muslims in western Mindanao have long waged a separatist battle, Davao is among the country's safest cities, though the methods are dubious: vigilante execution squads that the mayor has endorsed. Mr Duterte speaks his mind. When a visit to Davao by Pope Francis last year caused traffic mayhem, Mr Duterte spluttered: "Pope, you son of a bitch, go home." Asked about his womanising, he admitted to having two girlfriends, but complained that "without Viagra, I have a difficult time". He appeals to people who want a strong leader. Others worry about how his rough edges will go down abroad.

In the end, the race may come down to Ms Poe's star power versus Mr Binay's support from his party and business, and his strong links with local governments. No candidate promises to upend Mr Aquino's programme, but then policy has never figured strongly in Philippine politics. For all of the country's robust economy and its growing middle class, politics is driven by personalities and dominated by a few powerful families. Whoever wins in May, that will not change .•

QUESTION 06

The text states that:

- Ⓒ The Philippines economy has been deteriorating steadily under Benigno Aquino;
- ① Foreign investment in the country is now more than three times what it was before Aquino;
- ② Mr. Aquino is now seeking re-election;
- ③ Mr. Aquino comes from a family of scientists;
- ④ Mr. Aquino's family has always been short of money.

QUESTION 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The economic situation in the Phillipines is improving;
- Ⓐ Mr. Aquino unfortunately has never bothered about fighting corruption;
- Ⓑ Agribusiness is still one of the weak points in the Filipino economy;
- Ⓓ No dates have been set for an election;
- Ⓔ Mr. Aquino's popularity is very low.

QUESTION 08

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ In the Phillipines the vice - president is elected separately;
- Ⓐ The present vice – president is an old time ally of the president;
- Ⓑ Mr. Jejomar Binay has few chances to be elected president;
- Ⓓ Mr. Binay has no political experience;
- Ⓔ Traffic in Makati is the most awful in the capital.

QUESTION 09

The text states that:

- Ⓒ Allegations of corruption are badly damaging Mr. Binay's reputation;
- Ⓐ Ordinary Filipinos care above all about Mr. Binay's awarding city contracts to family members;
- Ⓑ Makati houses the country's stock exchange;
- Ⓓ No banks or corporations are to be found in Makati;
- Ⓔ In a television debate, Mr. Binay showered praise on the government of which he is part.

QUESTION 10

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ One of the candidates for the presidency is Fernando Poe;
- Ⓐ Fernando Poe and his wife Grace Poe are popular film stars;
- Ⓑ Grace Poe has a dramatic back story;
- Ⓓ Grace Poe is now a Senate candidate;
- Ⓔ Fernando Poe has never run for president before.

QUESTION 11

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Ms. Poe was born in America;
- Ⓐ Ms. Poe is a foundling;
- Ⓑ Ms. Poe has lived all her life in the Phillipines;
- Ⓓ Ms. Poe is waiting for a decision from the Supreme Court;
- Ⓔ The election commission states that MS. Poe has certainly not been born in the Phillipines.

QUESTION 12

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ President Aquino has formally backed Ms. Poe as his candidate for the presidency;
- Ⓐ Mr. Manuel Roxas has never been part of any government;
- Ⓑ Mr. Roxas is extremely popular among the Filipinos;
- Ⓓ Mr. Roxas is the son of a former president;
- Ⓔ Ms. Poe has been an ally of Mr. Aquino in the Senate.

QUESTION 13

It can be inferred from the text that:

- Ⓐ Ms. Poe has a retiring personality;
- Ⓑ Ms. Poe was originally a banker;
- Ⓒ Mr. Roxas has never vowed to fight corruption like Mr. Aquino;
- Ⓓ Davao's mayor is a presidential candidate;
- Ⓔ "Dirty Harry" is the name of a criminal in Davao.

QUESTION 14

From the text, we can infer that:

- Ⓐ Davao is on one of the islands in the Phillipines;
- Ⓑ Davao's Muslims make the town very unsafe;
- Ⓒ Davao's mayor has been trying to curb execution squads;
- Ⓓ Mr. Duterte is a smooth, polite politician;
- Ⓔ Mr. Duterte, as a strong leader, is the favourite to win the election.

QUESTION 15

According to the text:

- Ⓐ Mr. Duterte keeps his womanizing under wraps;
- Ⓑ Ms. Poe and Mr. Binay will probably come at the top of the presidential race;
- Ⓒ The Filipino economy is in tatters;
- Ⓓ Mr. Duterte's abrasive personality is unanimously seen as an advantage;
- Ⓔ The few powerful families that used to dominate politics in the Philipines do not have a say in the political process anymore.

RASCUNHO



ASSOCIAÇÃO NACIONAL DE CENTROS DE
PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM ECONOMIA
- 2017 -



LOCAL DO EXAME:

DATA/HORÁRIO DO EXAME:

INSCRIÇÃO:

NOME:

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

- USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA.
- LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA.
- PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR:



ASSINATURA:

RG / ÓRGÃO:

PROVA

1 2 3 4 5 6

5 - INGLÊS

LEGENDA

V - Verdadeiro D - Dezena
F - Falso U - Unidade

ORIENTAÇÕES:

- Questões do tipo V / F : assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- Questões numéricas : marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta.

CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar toda a prova sem resposta (em branco) será desclassificado.

- 01 -			- 02 -			- 03 -			- 04 -			- 05 -		
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EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2016

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 24/09/2015 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)**

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer da prova – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **28/09/2015 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **28/09 a 29/09/2015** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 12h do dia 30/09 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **03/11/2015 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is true or false.

Text 1

Germany, Greece and history

Pointing fingers

With the euro zone on the brink again, neither childish squabbles nor historical arguments are helpful to Germany or Greece

Mar 21st 2015 | BERLIN | From the print edition

THE level of debate between Germany and Greece, protagonists in a drama that could make or break the euro zone, could hardly be called edifying. Take, for example, the YouTube video from 2013 which shows Yanis Varoufakis, then a left-leaning economics professor, arguing that Greece should simply default on its debts and “stick the finger to Germany”, and making an appropriate hand gesture for emphasis. When Mr Varoufakis, now Greece’s finance minister, was confronted with the clip on March 15th during a talk show on German television, he claimed the footage was doctored. The ensuing “Fingergate” lasted days, as the German media proved that the video was genuine, albeit taken out of context. Germany’s pundits spluttered with rage: the Greeks were mendacious as well as impertinent.

This week marked a nadir in relations between Greece and its largest creditor. The tone has been deteriorating ever since January when Alexis Tsipras, leader of the far-left Syriza party, took over as Greek prime minister. It is clear that Wolfgang Schäuble, Germany’s finance minister, and Mr Varoufakis no longer trust each other as partners in negotiations to extend Greece’s bail-out. When Mr Schäuble called his counterpart “foolishly naive”, Greece’s ambassador in Berlin filed a diplomatic protest.

Greece’s defence minister has threatened to let masses of Syrian refugees, possibly including terrorists, pass through to Germany. Europe has only itself to blame if that happens, he said. The Greek justice minister suggested that, as part of his country’s ongoing claims against its old oppressor, he might even seize the Athens property of the Goethe Institute, Germany’s cultural agency.

Arguments over a tactless hand gesture might be called a childish spat. But historically based threats to seize German assets carry a heavier payload because they recall some dark spectres that have never ceased to haunt both countries. Between 1941 and 1944 the Nazis occupied Greece with a brutality exceeded only in Slavic countries. Greece has never formally dropped claims on Germany which date from that time. Now, in the midst of a debate about recently incurred Greek debts, the government in Athens suddenly wants Germany to settle some much older obligations, both financial and moral, as well.

Germans don't like being reminded of the past by others, because they have their own very formal rituals of recollection. Remembering and drawing lessons from the past is baked into the German approach to politics, psychologically and even physically. When legislators walk to debates in Berlin's Reichstag building, they see walls covered in Cyrillic graffiti. These were scribbled by Red Army soldiers after they stormed to victory in 1945, and meticulously preserved as silent exhortations to responsible governance. Germany's politicians generally go out of their way to be sensitive to countries which the Nazis invaded or occupied.

(...)

Question 01

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Germany and Greece are involved in discussions about the joint construction of a power plant;
- Ⓐ The debate between the two countries has been remarkably dignified;
- Ⓑ Yanis Varoufakis, the Greek finance minister in 2013, supported the country's default on its debts;
- Ⓓ A YouTube video showing Mr. Varoufakis stating his position was shown to him on March 15th;
- Ⓔ The so-called "Fingergate" has been raging for months.

Question 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ Relations between Greece and Germany are at their best;
- Ⓐ Germany's finance minister and Prime Minister Varoufakis no longer trust each other;
- Ⓑ Mr. Schäuble called Mr. Tsipras "foolishly naive";
- Ⓓ Germany is Greece's largest creditor;
- Ⓔ There has been a centre-right government in Greece since January.

Question 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Terrorists will certainly be among refugees allowed by Greece to pass through to Germany;
- Ⓐ Greece's defence minister has threatened to take strong measures to keep Syrian refugees out of Europe;
- Ⓑ Syrian refugees might include terrorists;
- Ⓓ Syria is looked upon by Greece as an old oppressor;
- Ⓔ The Goethe Institute in Athens now belongs to Greece.

Question 04

According to the text, Greece:

- Ⓒ was an ally of Nazi Germany;
- Ⓐ was leniently treated by Germany during World War II;
- Ⓑ has decided not to press claims on Germany about compensation derived from the 1941-44 occupation;
- Ⓓ has not incurred in new debts recently;
- Ⓔ was not treated as badly by Nazi Germany as the Slavic countries.

Question 05

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ Germany has accepted its responsibilities for the past but on its own terms;
- Ⓐ In Berlin all traces of the occupation by the Red Army have been obliterated;
- Ⓑ German politicians generally ignore references to the suffering undergone by countries occupied by the Nazis;
- Ⓓ Walls in Berlin have been carefully cleaned of Cyrillic graffiti;
- Ⓔ Germans don't mind being reminded of the past by others.

Text 2

Pandemic disease

Never again

As the Ebola epidemic draws gradually to its close, how should the world arm itself against the risks of insurgent infections?

Mar 21st 2015 | From the print edition

THE outbreak of Ebola fever brought to the world's attention on March 22nd 2014 by Médecins Sans Frontières, an international charity, has infected some 25,000 people and killed more than 10,000 of them—almost all in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. It is abating. Liberia is close to declaring itself free of the virus and infection rates are falling in Sierra Leone. But it is not over yet, for in Guinea Ebola still kills dozens of people a week. Moreover, the aftermath will harm the three countries' economies, costing at least \$1.6 billion in forgone economic growth this year, according to the World Bank.

Though it could have been a lot worse (at the height of the crisis some epidemiologists were talking of hundreds of thousands of deaths) it might also have been a lot better. Previous Ebola outbreaks killed dozens or hundreds. The whole episode therefore suggests that the world's defences against epidemics, though they have been strengthened since the rapid spread of SARS in 2002 and 2003 demonstrated their weaknesses, could do with reinforcing still further.

The prime directive of epidemic prevention is early detection. That means good surveillance. Unfortunately, only 64 of the 194 members of the World Health Organisation (WHO) have surveillance procedures, laboratories and data-management capabilities good enough to fulfil their obligations under an agreement known as the International Health Regulations. This, though, is changing. In Africa, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda have sharpened up. So has Vietnam. America is now helping 30 other countries, including the three affected by Ebola, to follow suit while, at the same time, improving their networks of clinics. Groups of neighbours are also coming together to form regional surveillance networks that can follow outbreaks across borders. Researchers in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, for example, have formed what they call the Asian Partnership on Emerging Infectious Diseases Research.

Along with early detection, the world needs to get better at responding—both institutionally and technologically. The WHO, notoriously slow off the mark when it came to Ebola, is widely regarded as too ponderous and bureaucratic to react with the speed needed to nip an emerging epidemic in the bud. There is talk of setting up a specialist international epidemic-prevention organisation. Bill Gates, a philanthropist whose foundation does a lot of work on disease control in poor countries, encourages this idea in this week's *New England Journal of Medicine*. He notes that epidemics and war are similarly costly of blood and treasure, but that only war is taken seriously by politicians—at least in terms of preparations such as standing armies. As if to prove the point, the threat of bioterrorism has been one motive for what preparations have been put in place.

An army, of course, needs weapons. And, in the case of epidemics, it is important to think about what those might be. The temptation is to put money into high-profile areas like vaccines and drugs. It may, though, be more useful to concentrate on diagnosis, because this can stop people spreading a disease. The science of diagnostic testing is advancing rapidly, making it easier to come up quickly with a test for a new pathogen. That, Mr Gates believes, presents an opportunity. But it is one, he says, which requires the establishment of a rapid approval and procurement process, so that diagnostic tests can be made available quickly during outbreaks. They also need to be portable, like pregnancy tests, to keep people out of clinics where they might otherwise spread infection.

Drugs and vaccines are still important, of course. Research is going on into ways to make new vaccines quickly, so trials can start within days of an outbreak. Modern biological techniques mean a pathogen's genome can be copied and stuck into other cells to turn out proteins which might be used as a vaccine's active ingredients. Once a vaccine has been identified, the same techniques could be used to make it quickly, and possibly locally if a portable factory were shipped to an affected area.

The sinews of war

But none of this rapid response can happen without cash. One lesson of an earlier incident, the H1N1 influenza ("swine flu") pandemic of 2009, was the lack of a contingency fund to deal with such things. This is a problem Jim Yong Kim, president of the World Bank, is determined to solve. He has been meeting with politicians and the private sector to advance the case for a "global pandemic emergency financing facility".

One more modest possibility is that pools of research funding could be set up in advance, along with agreed research protocols, allowing health studies to start more quickly. An existing example of this is a fund created by the Wellcome Trust, a British medical charity.

Even on the coldest of calculations, a contingency fund would be a wise precaution. The damage caused by Ebola to west Africa's economy is trivial compared with the cost of, say, a global influenza pandemic. The World Bank reckons that might reduce global economic activity by almost 5%. How many would die would depend on the virus's virulence. But even a 1% death rate, for something that was truly worldwide, would add up to millions. That is too much blood, and too much treasure, for politicians to ignore.

From the print edition: Science and technology

Question 06

From the text, the outbreak of Ebola fever:

- Ⓐ is still raging mainly in Sierra Leone;
- Ⓑ has only affected people in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone;
- Ⓒ was brought to the world's attention by the World Bank;
- Ⓓ has infected approximately one quarter of one hundred thousand people;
- Ⓔ has been declared over in Liberia.

Question 07

According to the text:

- Ⓐ There had been Ebola outbreaks before;
- Ⓑ Epidemiologists never expected more than a few dozen deaths;
- Ⓒ Only the economy of Guinea will be harmed this year;
- Ⓓ The world's defences against epidemics are completely effective;
- Ⓔ There has been no response to the rapid spread of SARS in 2002 and 2003.

Question 08

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓐ It is impossible to detect epidemics early;
- Ⓑ Good surveillance is essential;
- Ⓒ The majority of the members of WHO have effective surveillance procedures;
- Ⓓ Most countries have laboratories that meet the International Health Regulations requirements;
- Ⓔ Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda are lagging behind.

Question 09

The text states that:

- Ⓒ Vietnam is taking seriously its obligations towards the International Health Regulations;
- Ⓐ Neighbouring countries have, up to now, refused to work together;
- Ⓑ Some Asian countries are considering the formation of a partnership to do research into Emerging Infectious Diseases;
- Ⓓ The WHO has always reacted promptly to the challenges of an emerging epidemic like Ebola;
- Ⓔ The WHO has now shed its bureaucratic approach.

Question 10

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ The setting up of an organization to prevent epidemics has never been considered;
- Ⓐ Bill Gates will set up a foundation to work on disease control in poor countries;
- Ⓑ Bill Gates has never written for the “New England Journal of Medicine”;
- Ⓓ Bill Gates believes that there are similarities between epidemics and war;
- Ⓔ Epidemics are not as costly in blood as war.

Question 11

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The threat of bioterrorism has not been taken seriously;
- Ⓐ The science of diagnostic testing is not progressing;
- Ⓑ Although important, diagnosis won't stop people spreading a disease;
- Ⓓ Diagnostic tests should be made available at clinics;
- Ⓔ Areas like vaccines and drugs attract more investment.

Question 12

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Financial resources have long been in place for a rapid response to epidemics;
- Ⓐ The H1N1 influenza pandemic of 2009 had a contingency fund to help deal with it;
- Ⓑ Bill Gates has decided to set up “a global pandemic emergency financing facility”;
- Ⓓ America is helping the three countries affected by Ebola to improve their networks of clinics;
- Ⓔ China has decided not to join the Asian partnership on Emerging Infectious Diseases Research.

Question 13

It can be inferred from the text that:

- Ⓒ It might be easier to fund pools of research in advance;
- Ⓐ No research protocols would be needed;
- Ⓑ Unfortunately there are no funds for pools of research at the moment;
- Ⓓ The Wellcome Trust is considering setting up a fund to help research;
- Ⓔ The Wellcome Trust deals with economic problems in poor countries.

Question 14

From the text, we can infer that:

- Ⓒ The setting up of a contingency fund is not necessary;
- Ⓐ The setting up of a contingency fund should be considered seriously;
- Ⓑ The damage caused by Ebola to West Africa’s economy could be comparable to the cost of a possible global influenza pandemic;
- Ⓓ The World Bank doesn’t even dare measure the impact of a global influenza pandemic on the global economic activity;
- Ⓔ It is not urgent for health studies to start quickly.

Question 15

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The number of deaths would have to do with the strength of the virus;
- Ⓐ A 1% death rate worldwide would account for the loss of thousands of lives;
- Ⓑ Politicians would probably ignore the loss of so many lives;
- Ⓓ Politicians would probably ignore a reduction of almost 5% in the global economic activity;
- Ⓔ Mr. Jim Yong Kim is the head of the Wellcome Trust.

LOCAL DO EXAME:

DATA/HORÁRIO DO EXAME:

INSCRIÇÃO:

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NOME:

RG / ÓRGÃO:

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

- USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA.
- LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA.
- PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR:



ASSINATURA:

CANDIDATO AUSENTE: ☐

PROVA:

1 2 3 4 5 6

5 - INGLÊS

LEGENDA

V - Verdadeiro D - Dezena
F - Falso U - Unidade

- 01 -	
V	F
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1- <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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- 02 -	
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- 03 -	
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- 04 -	
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- 05 -	
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ORIENTAÇÕES:

- Questões do tipo V / F : assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- Questões numéricas : marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta.

CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar **toda a prova sem resposta** (em branco) será **desclassificado**.

- 06 -	
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- 07 -	
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- 08 -	
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- 09 -	
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- 10 -	
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- 11 -	
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- 12 -	
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- 13 -	
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- 14 -	
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- 15 -	
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EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2015

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 25/09/2013 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)**

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer da prova – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **29/09/2014 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **29/09 a 30/09/2014** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 12h do dia 30/09 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **03/11/2014 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is **true** or **false**.

Text 1

(from The Economist print edition, Feb. 8th – 14th, 2014)

The European Commission

Lagarde for president

If ever Europe needed a competent reformer with new ideas, it is now

CHANCES for a new beginning in Europe are rare and should be seized. In the coming months, after five can-kicking years of crisis and austerity, the European Union will clean out its executive suite and appoint new presidents of the European Commission (the EU's executive arm) and European Council (representing national governments), as well as a new foreign-policy chief.

The EU desperately needs a fresh vision. Its citizens are disenchanted with the remote machinations inside Brussels. Insurgent political parties, many of them anti-EU, are snapping at the heels of the centrists. If the EU were a company, its board would have been sacked: if it were a football team, it would have been relegated. It needs new leadership.

Unfortunately, Europe's leaders have not got the message. The names being canvassed for commission president include two former prime ministers of smallish countries, Jean-Claude Juncker (Luxembourg) and Guy Verhofstadt (Belgium), an assortment of obscure European commissioners and the president of the dysfunctional European Parliament, Martin Schulz of Germany. It is an uninspiring list of Eurocrats, still mouthing nostrums about ever-closer union.

One person—who is not a declared candidate—would be far better: Christine Lagarde, head of the IMF. She is a French former finance minister, yet her years in Washington dealing with the euro crisis, as well as running a huge law firm in Chicago, give her the clarity of an outsider's view about what is wrong with the EU. A liberal, she would be keen to complete the single market, promote free trade and cut the burden of regulation. She is also a persuasive saleswoman in both French and English, a bonus given her own country's sour view of the EU and Britain's possible referendum on whether to leave.

One supposed mark against Ms Lagarde is that, unlike the present commission president, José Manuel Barroso, and his two predecessors, she has never been elected. But the most effective recent commission president was not a former prime minister, but Jacques Delors, another French former finance minister, who—although for a while a member of the European Parliament—was also a technocrat. And the job now needs the skills of a

technocrat as much as of a politician. (The place for a former prime minister is the presidency of the European Council; Mario Monti, a reforming Italian leader who also served as a commissioner, might do that job well.)

The bigger obstacle to Ms Lagarde becoming commission president lies in the Lisbon treaty. This says that the European Council, mindful of European elections (which are due in May), must nominate a candidate whom the European Parliament then “elects” as president. Political groups in the parliament are exploiting this to put forward their preferred choices now—Mr Schulz for the centre-left Socialists, Mr Verhofstadt for the centrist Liberals and, next month, a front-runner for the centre-right European People’s Party (EPP) who seems likely to be Mr Juncker. The claim is that this process will seem more democratic to ordinary Europeans.

Dream on. Most European voters neither know nor care who any of these people are or what they stand for. The suggestion that EU leaders should accept the candidate of whichever political group gets most seats in May is a recipe not just for ending up with the wrong person, but also for making the commission even more beholden to the parliament.

Don’t let the parliament decide

There is a way through this muddle. As it happens, Ms Lagarde comes from the centre-right EPP, which is likely to remain the biggest group in the parliament. The open support of Europe’s three main leaders would probably get her the job. France’s president, François Hollande, is a Socialist, but he would surely welcome a French president. David Cameron knows he is far more likely to win a referendum with a reformer like Ms Lagarde as the face of Europe. Angela Merkel also wants a more open Europe, and her policy of appointing dull unknowns to EU posts has hardly been a resounding success.

The argument for Ms Lagarde is similar to that two years ago for making Mario Draghi president of the European Central Bank: he brought outside experience, market knowledge and good ideas. To many then he seemed tainted by his link to an American investment bank, Goldman Sachs, but he is now the most respected Eurocrat of all. So ignore the parliament, Mrs Merkel, and pick the best woman for the job.

Question 01

It is implied in the text that:

- Ⓒ Europe should grasp the opportunity for reform;
- ① Chances for a new beginning often come up in Europe;
- ② Only a new president for the European Commission will be appointed shortly;
- ③ No appointment of a new foreign-policy chief is expected in the near future;
- ④ The European Council is the European Union’s executive arm.

Question 02

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The EU has settled down satisfactorily and nothing should be altered;
- Ⓐ EU citizens are not pleased at the way things are run in Brussels;
- Ⓑ EU is also the name of a football team;
- Ⓓ Nobody would dream of changing the present leadership;
- Ⓔ The EU has managed to control insurgent political parties.

Question 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ European leaders have finally understood what their citizens expect from their leadership;
- Ⓐ Inspiring names have been chosen to run for Commission president;
- Ⓑ Only leaders of great countries have been considered for the position of commission president;
- Ⓓ The current prime minister of Belgium could be one of the candidates;
- Ⓔ Unfortunately not all the possible candidates are well known.

Question 04

According to the text Ms. Lagarde:

- Ⓒ is a former head of the IMF;
- Ⓐ worked in Washington as a finance minister;
- Ⓑ is absolutely against promoting free trade;
- Ⓓ is not a good saleswoman;
- Ⓔ has dealt with difficult issues like the euro crisis.

Question 05

It can be inferred from the text that:

- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde has never been elected;
- Ⓐ Neither José Manuel Barroso nor either of his two predecessors had ever been elected;
- Ⓑ Jacques Delors was neither a politician nor a technocrat;
- Ⓓ Mario Monti is a former president of the European Council;
- Ⓔ Jacques Delors' tenure as Commission president has been considered a disaster.

Question 06

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Mr. Schultz and Mr. Juncker are both from Germany;
- Ⓐ Of the possible candidates, only Mr. Schultz can be considered a Eurocrat;
- Ⓑ Ms. Lagarde's own country is enthusiastic about the EU;
- Ⓓ A possible referendum looms about Britain's permanence in the EU;
- Ⓔ Ms. Lagarde also runs an engineering firm in the US.

Question 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde's chances are enhanced by the Lisbon Treaty;
- Ⓐ The Lisbon Treaty says that the president should be elected by the European Parliament;
- Ⓑ European elections will take place before May;
- Ⓓ Political groups in the parliament are trying to put up a candidate of consensus;
- Ⓔ It is said that the Lisbon Treaty favours that many candidates be put forward.

Question 08

The text states that:

- Ⓐ Most European voters do not know the candidates;
- Ⓑ Accepting the candidate whose group gets the most seats in May will ensure the right person is chosen;
- Ⓒ Most European voters are enthusiastic about the elections;
- Ⓓ The commission is completely independent from parliament;
- Ⓔ The parliament should decide.

Question 09

According to the text:

- Ⓐ The situation is hopeless;
- Ⓑ The biggest group at the moment is the left-wing EPP;
- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde comes from the EPP;
- Ⓓ Europe's three main leaders will work together to defeat Ms. Lagarde;
- Ⓔ Angela Merkel has appointed brilliant people to EU posts.

Question 10

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓐ François Hollande would surely welcome Ms. Lagarde as president as she is a Socialist;
- Ⓑ Ms. Lagarde's stance as a traditionalist could help David Cameron win the referendum;
- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde, unlike Mario Draghi, has outside experience, market knowledge and good ideas;
- Ⓓ Mario Draghi resigned from the presidency of the European Central bank two years ago;
- Ⓔ Many looked unfavourably on Mario Draghi's links with Goldman Sachs.

Text 2

(from The Economist print edition, Feb. 8th – 14th, 2014)

Excerpts from:

Bello

Dilma's tight skirt

Brazil's president has left herself little room for economic manoeuvre ahead of a difficult re-election campaign

IF BRAZILIANS find themselves in a tight spot, they say they are in a *saia justa* (a tight skirt). Although she usually prefers trouser suits, that is precisely where Dilma Rousseff finds herself. Later this month she will launch her campaign to win a second term in a presidential election due on October 5th. Normally at this stage of the political cycle, as in the run-up to elections in 2006 and 2010, the government would be ramping up spending. But when Ms Rousseff spoke to the World Economic Forum in Davos last month, with the São Paulo stockmarket and the real dipping along with other emerging economies, she felt impelled to stress her commitment to being strait-laced.

Brazil's economy has disappointed since she took office in January 2011. Growth has averaged just 1.8% a year; inflation has been around 6%; and the current-account deficit has ballooned, to 3.7% of GDP. Her government has some good excuses. She inherited an overheating economy, the world has grown sluggishly, and cheap money in the United States and Europe prompted an exaggerated appreciation of the real.

(...)

A weaker currency is just what Brazil needs if it is to balance its external accounts and its manufacturers are to thrive. But it also risks adding to inflation, the upward creep of which was one factor (along with poor public services) in mass protests that shook Ms Rousseff's government last year. This has prompted a change of mind. Alexandre Tombini, the Central Bank governor, has been allowed to raise interest rates (from 7.25% to 10.5%). At Davos, Ms Rousseff for the first time said that her aim was to bring inflation down to 4.5%; she previously seemed content merely for it to stay below the ceiling of the target range of 2.5-6.5%. Lula, her political mentor, "surely told Dilma that interest rates won't lose her the election, but inflation might," says a senior opposition economist.

(...)

Some market analysts include Brazil as one of five "fragile" emerging economies, but the government rightly counters that it does not belong in the same company as Argentina or Turkey. As Mr Tombini points out, Brazil has a strong banking system and the reserves (\$376 billion) to smooth a gradual exchange-rate adjustment. While talking of fiscal responsibility, the signs are that the government thinks it can get away with postponing belt-tightening until after the election.

But what if a mixture of outside events and fiscal fudging at home (and even a possible downgrade by credit-rating agencies) prompts a bigger decline in the real? So far the pass-through of devaluation to domestic prices has been low, but the history of price-setting in Brazil suggests that this might suddenly change if the currency weakens further, says Monica Baumgarten de Bolle, an economist at Rio de Janeiro's Catholic University. "This is what really worries the Central Bank," she says. It would have to respond with a monetary squeeze, killing growth.

In the same Datafolha poll 66% of respondents said they want the next president to act differently from Ms Rousseff, a generic yearning for change that suggests her support may be less solid than it seems. By allowing inflation to become a campaign issue, she has strayed on to the opposition's ground. Her past mistakes have led her to a situation in which her promise to spend more on public services is uncomfortably dependent on the humours of international investors. That is the tight skirt she has donned. The next few months will show whether she can wriggle out of it.

Question 11

According to the text, when Brazilians use the expression "saia justa", they refer to:

- Ⓐ President's Rousseff's favourite style of dressing;
- Ⓑ An elegant style of dressing;
- Ⓒ Finding themselves in a difficult situation;
- Ⓓ A shopping spree;
- Ⓔ The spending of an enormous amount of money.

Question 12

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓐ In an election year the government usually remains strait-laced;
- Ⓑ Brazil is the only emerging economy where the stock exchange is stable;
- Ⓒ The real is a strong stable currency;
- Ⓓ Ms. Rousseff found it necessary to promise sobriety in the management of the economy;
- Ⓔ Brazil's economy has met all expectations since Ms. Rousseff took office.

Question 13

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ A weaker currency would harm Brazil's economy;
- Ⓐ Manufacturers need a stronger currency;
- Ⓑ The rise in inflation rates was one of the causes of the mass protests in 2013;
- Ⓓ The Central Bank governor has been forbidden to raise interest rates;
- Ⓔ Lula recommended that Dilma keep interest rates low.

Question 14

According to the text:

- Ⓒ All market analysts include Brazil as one of five "fragile" emerging economies;
- Ⓐ The Brazilian government is right in opposing the country being placed in the company of Argentina or Turkey;
- Ⓑ Brazil's weak point is its banking system;
- Ⓓ Apparently, the government will take immediate belt-tightening measures;
- Ⓔ The election will not influence the government's actions as concerns the economy.

Question 15

From the text:

- Ⓒ There is no danger of a bigger decline in the real;
- Ⓐ It is unlikely that outside events influence the value of the real;
- Ⓑ It is not impossible that the Central Bank would have to resort to monetary squeeze;
- Ⓓ A downgrade by credit-rating agencies is impossible to occur;
- Ⓔ A monetary squeeze would not affect growth.

LEGENDA

V - Verdadeiro

F - Falso

D - Dezena

U - Unidade

ORIENTAÇÕES:

- 1) Questões do tipo V/F: assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- 2) Questões numéricas: marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta.

CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar **toda a prova sem resposta** (em branco), será **desclassificado**.

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

- USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA.
- LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA.
- PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR:



5 - INGLÊS

- 01 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 02 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 03 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 04 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 05 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 06 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 07 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 08 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 09 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 10 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 11 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 12 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 13 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 14 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	

- 15 -	
V	F
0- ○ ○	
1- ○ ○	
2- ○ ○	
3- ○ ○	
4- ○ ○	



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2014

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 26/09/2013 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item $\frac{1}{n}$ cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

30/09/2013 – 10 horas – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>

30/09 a 01/10/2013 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 30, até às 12h do dia 01/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.

04/11/2013 – 14 horas – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.

É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.

Nas questões de **1 a 15 (não numéricas)** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Caso a **resposta seja numérica**, marque o dígito **DECIMAL** na coluna D e o dígito da **UNIDADE** na coluna U, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Atenção: o algarismo das **DEZENAS** deve ser obrigatoriamente marcado, mesmo que seja igual a **ZERO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is **true** or **false**.

Text 1

(from The Economist print edition, March 30th – April 5th 2013)

Excerpts from:

Climate science

A sensitive matter

The climate may be heating up less in response to greenhouse-gas emissions than was once thought. But that does not mean the problem is going away

OVER the past 15 years air temperatures at the Earth's surface have been flat while greenhouse-gas emissions have continued to soar. The world added roughly 100 billion tonnes of carbon to the atmosphere between 2000 and 2010. That is about a quarter of all the CO₂ put there by humanity since 1750. And yet, as James Hansen, the head of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, observes, "the five-year mean global temperature has been flat for a decade."

Temperatures fluctuate over short periods, but this lack of new warming is a surprise. Ed Hawkins, of the University of Reading, in Britain, points out that surface temperatures since 2005 are already at the low end of the range of projections derived from 20 climate models (...). If they remain flat, they will fall outside the models' range within a few years.

The mismatch between rising greenhouse-gas emissions and not-rising temperatures is among the biggest puzzles in climate science just now. It does not mean global warming is a delusion. Flat though they are, temperatures in the first decade of the 21st century remain almost 1°C above their level in the first decade of the 20th. But the puzzle does

need explaining. (...)

(...)

The insensitive planet

The term scientists use to describe the way the climate reacts to changes in carbon-dioxide levels is "climate sensitivity". This is usually defined as how much hotter the Earth will get for each doubling of CO₂ concentrations. So-called equilibrium sensitivity, the commonest measure, refers to the temperature rise after allowing all feedback mechanisms to work (but without accounting for changes in vegetation and ice sheets).

Carbon dioxide itself absorbs infra-red at a consistent rate. For each doubling of CO levels you get roughly 1°C of warming. A rise in concentrations from preindustrial levels of 280 parts per million (ppm) to 560ppm would thus warm the Earth by 1°C. If that were all there was to worry₂ about, there would, as it were, be nothing to worry about. A 1°C rise could be shrugged off. But things are not that simple, for two reasons. One is that rising CO levels directly influence phenomena such as the amount of water vapour (also a greenhouse gas) and clouds that amplify or diminish the temperature rise. This affects equilibrium sensitivity directly, meaning doubling carbon concentrations would produce more than a ₂1°C rise in temperature. The second is that other things, such as adding soot and other aerosols to the atmosphere, add to or subtract from the effect of CO . All serious climate scientists agree on these two lines of reasoning. But they disagree on the size of the change that is predicted.

(...)

Question 01

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Air temperatures at the Earth's surface over the past 15 years have been stable;
- ① Greenhouse-gas emissions have fallen abruptly in the same period;
- ② Greenhouse-gas emissions have stabilised;
- ③ About 25% of all the CO₂ put by humanity in the atmosphere since 1750 was added in 2010;
- ④ About 100 billion tonnes of carbon has been added to the atmosphere since 1750.

Question 02

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The lack of new warming is not surprising;
- ① Temperatures never fluctuate over short periods;
- ② Ed Hawkins and James Hansen are colleagues at Reading University;
- ③ The mismatch between rising greenhouse-gas emissions and temperatures not rising is mystifying climate scientists;

- ④ Global warming is a delusion.

Question 03

The text implies that:

- Ⓐ Temperatures were identical in the first decade of the 21st century and in the first decade of the 20th;
- Ⓑ It was hotter in the first decade of the 20th century than the first decade of the 21st century;
- Ⓒ The first decade of the 21st century was colder than the first decade of the 20th;
- Ⓓ Scientists have now found an explanation for this puzzle;
- Ⓔ There is a difference of almost 1°C between temperatures in the first decade of the 20th century and those of the 21st.

Question 04

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓐ Scientists use the expression “insensitive planet” to describe how Earth reacts to climate changes;
- Ⓑ Climate does not react to changes in the carbon-dioxide levels;
- Ⓒ Equilibrium sensitivity is the most widely used measure when it comes to temperature rise;
- Ⓓ Climate sensitivity measures reactions to changes in vegetation and ice sheets;
- Ⓔ Each doubling of CO₂ concentrations makes the Earth cooler.

Question 05

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓐ Carbon dioxide hardly ever absorbs infra-red;
- Ⓑ Warming is related to changes in CO₂ levels;
- Ⓒ A 1°C rise is cause for serious concern;
- Ⓓ Rising CO₂ does not affect the amount of water vapour that amplifies the

rising in temperature;

- ④ Clouds have no influence on temperature levels.

Text 2

India

Can India become a great power?

India's lack of a strategic culture hobbles its ambition to be a force in the world

(from The Economist print edition, March 30th-April 5th 2013)

NOBODY doubts that China has joined the ranks of the great powers: the idea of a G2 with America is mooted, albeit prematurely. India is often spoken of in the same breath as China because of its billion-plus population, economic promise, value as a trading partner and growing military capabilities. All five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council support—however grudgingly—India's claim to join them. But whereas China's rise is a given, India is still widely seen as a nearly-power that cannot quite get its act together.

That is a pity, for as a great power, India would have much to offer. Although poorer and less economically dynamic than China, India has soft power in abundance. It is committed to democratic institutions, the rule of law and human rights. As a victim of jihadist violence, it is in the front rank of the fight against terrorism. It has a huge and talented diaspora. It may not want to be co-opted by the West but it shares many Western values. It is confident and culturally rich. If it had a permanent Security Council seat (which it has earned by being one of the most consistent contributors to UN peacekeeping operations) it would not instinctively excuse and defend brutal regimes. Unlike China and Russia, it has few skeletons in its cupboard. With its enormous coastline and respected navy (rated by its American counterpart, with which it often holds exercises, as up to NATO standard) India is well-placed to provide security in a critical part of the global commons.

The modest power

Yet India's huge potential to be a force for stability and an upholder of the rules-based international system is far from being realised. One big reason is that the country lacks the culture to pursue an active security policy. Despite a rapidly rising defence budget, forecast to be the world's fourth-largest by 2020, India's politicians and bureaucrats show little interest in grand strategy (...). The foreign service is ridiculously feeble—India's 1.2 billion people are represented by about the same number of diplomats as Singapore's 5m. The leadership of the armed forces and the political-bureaucratic establishment operate in different worlds. The defence ministry is chronically short of military expertise.

These weaknesses partly reflect a pragmatic desire to make economic development at home the priority. India has also wisely kept generals out of politics (a lesson ignored elsewhere in Asia, not least by Pakistan, with usually parlous results). But Nehruvian ideology also plays a role. At home, India mercifully gave up Fabian economics in the 1990s (and reaped the rewards). But diplomatically, 66 years after

the British left, it still clings to the post-independence creeds of semi-pacifism and “non-alignment”: the West is not to be trusted.

India’s tradition of strategic restraint has in some ways served the country well. Having little to show for several limited wars with Pakistan and one with China, India tends to respond to provocations with caution. It has long-running territorial disputes with both its big neighbours, but it usually tries not to inflame them (although it censors any maps which accurately depict where the border lies, something its press shamefully tolerates). India does not go looking for trouble, and that has generally been to its advantage.

Indispensable India

But the lack of a strategic culture comes at a cost. Pakistan is dangerous and unstable, bristling with nuclear weapons, torn apart by jihadist violence and vulnerable to an army command threatened by radical junior officers. Yet India does not think coherently about how to cope. The government hopes that increased trade will improve relations, even as the army plans for a blitzkrieg-style attack across the border. It needs to work harder at healing the running sore of Kashmir and supporting Pakistan’s civilian government. Right now, for instance, Pakistan is going through what should be its first transition from one elected civilian government to the next. India’s prime minister, Manmohan Singh, should support this process by arranging to visit the country’s next leader.

China, which is increasingly willing and able to project military power, including in the Indian Ocean, poses a threat of a different kind. Nobody can be sure how China will use its military and economic clout to further its own interests and, perhaps, put India’s at risk. But India, like China’s other near neighbours, has every reason to be nervous. The country is particularly vulnerable to any interruption in energy supplies (India has 17% of the world’s population but just 0.8% of its known oil and gas reserves).

(...)

Question 06

The heading of the article leads the reader to expect to read about:

- Ⓒ How India will certainly become a great power;
- ① Doubts about whether India will be able to become a great power;
- ② India’s past greatness;
- ③ India’s colourful history;
- ④ India’s role as a regional power.

Question 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ China and India have now become part of the group of great powers;
- ① India is considered an attractive trading partner;
- ② All five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council enthusiastically support India's claim for a seat in the council;
- ③ India's military capabilities have been decreasing;
- ④ There is no widespread acknowledgement of China's position as a great power.

Question 08

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ India is poorer but more economically dynamic than China;
- ① The rule of law and human rights is non-existent in India;
- ② Unlike China, India has no democratic institutions;
- ③ India has enthusiastically encouraged jihadist violence;
- ④ India has been a victim of terrorism.

Question 09

According to the text:

- Ⓒ India and the West have values in common;
- ① India would willingly become a West-like power;
- ② Unfortunately India is culturally poor;
- ③ India lacks confidence;
- ④ India's contribution would be minimal if it became a great power.

Question 10

According to the text:

- Ⓒ India has hardly ever contributed to the UN peacekeeping operations;
- Ⓐ As a permanent member of the Security Council India could be trusted to defend brutal regimes;
- Ⓑ As a permanent member of the Security Council, India would not instinctively excuse brutal regimes;
- Ⓓ Russia, China and India have no skeletons in their cupboards;
- Ⓔ The American navy looks down on its Indian counterpart.

Question 11

The text remarks that:

- Ⓒ India's potential role as a force for stability has not materialised;
- Ⓐ India's potential to be a force for stability is slim;
- Ⓑ India's politicians are actively involved in strategy;
- Ⓓ India's defence budget has been stable recently;
- Ⓔ India's foreign service is strongly represented when compared to countries with a smaller population.

Question 12

According to the text:

- Ⓒ India's defence ministry is sporadically short of military expertise;
- Ⓐ No Asian countries have had so many generals in power as India;
- Ⓑ India looks upon economic development at home as a priority;
- Ⓓ Pakistan, like India, has kept generals out of politics;
- Ⓔ The policy of "non-alignment" has been repealed after 60 years.

Question 13

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ India has benefitted in some ways from its policy of strategic restraint;
- Ⓐ India has had several wars with China;
- Ⓑ India reaped rich rewards from its war with China;
- Ⓓ All India's long running territorial disputes with China have now been settled;
- Ⓔ India aggressively states its claims to several territories.

Question 14

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Pakistan can be looked upon by India as a reliable neighbour;
- Ⓐ Pakistan has few nuclear weapons;
- Ⓑ India knows exactly how to deal with the situation in Pakistan;
- Ⓓ The Indian army is laying its plans to strike across the border;
- Ⓔ The Indian government is selling nuclear weapons to Pakistan.

Question 15

The text remarks that:

- Ⓒ Pakistan has never had an elected civilian government;
- Ⓐ China will certainly never pose a threat to India's interests;
- Ⓑ It is reassuring for India to have China as a neighbour;
- Ⓓ India is self-sufficient in the production of energy;
- Ⓔ China will be able, if it chooses to do so, to use its economic and military power in the Indian Ocean region.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2013

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 27/09/2012 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Somente será permitida saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **01/10/2012 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: **<http://www.anpec.org.br>** .
- **01 a 02/10/2012** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 01 até às 12h do dia 02/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **05/11/2012 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

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- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is **true** or **false**.

Text 1

(From *The Economist* print edition, March 31st-April 6th 2012)
Excerpts from:

The World Bank

Hats off to Ngozi

A golden opportunity for the rest of the world to show Barack Obama the meaning of meritocracy

Mar 31st 2012 | from the print edition

WHEN economists from the World Bank visit poor countries to dispense cash and advice, they routinely tell governments to reject cronyism and fill each important job with the best candidate available. It is good advice. The World Bank should take it. In appointing its next president, the bank's board should reject the nominee of its most influential shareholder, America, and pick Nigeria's Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala.

The World Bank is the world's premier development institution. Its boss needs experience in government, in economics and in finance (it is a bank, after all). He or she should have a broad record in development, too. Ms Okonjo-Iweala has all these attributes, and Colombia's José Antonio Ocampo has a couple. By contrast Jim Yong Kim, the American public-health professor whom Barack Obama wants to impose on the bank, has at most one.

Ms Okonjo-Iweala is in her second stint as Nigeria's finance minister. She has not broken Nigeria's culture of corruption—an Augean task—but she has sobered up its public finances and injected a measure of transparency.

She led the Paris Club negotiations to reschedule her country's debt and earned rave reviews as managing director of the World Bank in 2007-11. Hers is the CV of a formidable public economist.

Mr Ocampo was also finance minister, though his time in office, 1996-98, saw the budget deficit balloon. He ran the mildly statist UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. His is the CV of the international bureaucrat.

Mr Kim, the head of a university in New England, has done a lot of good things in his life, but the closest he has come to running a global body was as head of HIV/AIDS at the World Health Organisation—not a post requiring tough choices between, say, infrastructure, health and education. He pioneered trials of aid programmes before they became fashionable and set up an outfit called Partners in Health which does fine work in Haiti and Peru. But this is a charity, not a development bank. Had Mr Obama not nominated him, he would be on no one's shortlist to lead the World Bank. (Indeed he is a far worse example of Western arrogance than Christine Lagarde, whom the Europeans shoehorned into the IMF job last year: the French finance minister plainly had the CV for the job.)

QUESTION 01

The article's title leads the reader to expect

- Ⓒ scathing criticism of Ngozi;
- Ⓐ criticism of Ngozi's headdresses;
- Ⓑ suggestions about new hats for Ngozi;
- Ⓓ praise for Ngozi;
- Ⓔ advice to Ngozi to avoid wearing hats.

QUESTION 02

According to the text, when economists from the World Bank visit poor countries

- Ⓒ they give advice;
- Ⓐ they tell governments not to give the best jobs to cronies;
- Ⓑ they dispense cash;
- Ⓓ they recommend the best jobs should be given to the best candidates;
- Ⓔ they never suggest anything.

QUESTION 03

The text implies that

- Ⓒ The World Bank should choose as its next president the nominee of the United States;
- Ⓐ The World Bank's president needs to be thoroughly grounded only in economics;
- Ⓑ Ms. Okonjo-Iweala has little experience in government;
- Ⓓ The World Bank now lags behind other development institutions;
- Ⓔ The most influential World Bank shareholder is now the European Union.

QUESTION 04

According to the text

- Ⓒ Nigeria's Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala has almost all the attributes needed by a president of the World Bank;
- Ⓐ no South American is being considered for the position of president of the World Bank;
- Ⓑ Barack Obama has his own candidate for the presidency of the World Bank;
- Ⓓ Jim Yang Kim is a Chinese economist;
- Ⓔ The World Bank needs, above all, someone with experience in finance as its president.

QUESTION 05

We can infer from the text that Ms. Okonjo-Iweala

- Ⓒ has been Nigeria's finance minister more than once;
- Ⓐ has been completely successful in controlling corruption in Nigeria;
- Ⓑ had her tenure as managing director of the World Bank heavily criticized;
- Ⓓ has never been involved in negotiations;
- Ⓔ is only lacking a broad record in development.

Text 2

(From *The Economist* print edition April 21st-27th 2012)

Excerpts from:

France's presidential election

The anti-Sarkozy vote

All the signs point to a win for the Socialist François Hollande, chiefly because he is the anti-Sarkozy candidate

Apr 21st 2012 | DONZY | from the print edition

FAR from the giant rallies and big-screen showmanship of the final days of a presidential campaign, the sleepy town of Donzy in Burgundy feels untouched by politics. The talk in the bars is of the local fête and fishing. Only one campaign poster, for a fringe anti-capitalist, has been pasted to the municipal noticeboard. Yet this bellwether town is a pointer to how the French will vote in the election on April 22nd and May 6th: at every poll since 1981, it has gone for the winner.

In 1981 Donzy backed François Mitterrand, a Socialist. In 2007 it swung behind Nicolas Sarkozy, on the Gaullist right. This time the little town, encircled by wheat fields and home to factories making plastic straws and umbrellas, looks likely to back François Hollande, the Socialist. “My bet is that Donzy will vote Hollande,” says Jean-Paul Jacob, the (independent) centre-right mayor. This is not out of enthusiasm for the man, as “people find him cold, there’s no fervour about him.” Rather, the mayor thinks, it reflects disappointment with Mr Sarkozy. “His personality”, he says wryly, “doesn’t leave people indifferent.”

(...)

It is perhaps natural that the French should want change. The Gaullists, under Mr Sarkozy and his predecessor, Jacques Chirac, have held the presidency since 1995. Right across Europe in the euro-zone crisis, incumbents have been unseated by disgruntled voters. The French are fearful and restless and want something different. But the prospect of Mr Sarkozy's defeat is still a remarkable one, in many ways. Unlike Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who had to run against Mr Chirac as well as facing Mitterrand, he has no centre-right rival. And he can reasonably claim to be the sort of authoritative leader to whom voters might turn in a crisis. Indeed, polls suggest the French rate Mr Sarkozy more highly than Mr Hollande for most traits to do with leadership. He scores better for having "the authority of a head of state" (54%, next to 23% for Mr Hollande), for being "capable of taking difficult decisions" (49 to 23%) and for being "capable of taking the right decisions faced with the current economic and financial crisis" (41 to 27%).

The French also recognise Mr Sarkozy's energetic efforts during the euro crisis. He has pushed through unpopular reforms to universities and a rise in the retirement age. And he has a decent foreign-policy record, from taking France back into NATO's military structure to his intervention in the 2008 Russian-Georgian war and his joint leadership of the campaign against Libya. Next to all this, Mr Hollande, a Socialist hack who led a fractious party for 11 years and has never had a ministerial job, is a debutant: his biggest crisis was a 2005 party split over the draft European Union constitution. With his friends from the Mitterrand era, there is little fresh about him.

(...)

The strain in the Sarkozy camp is beginning to show. A poll this week gave him only 24% in the first round, fully five points behind Mr Hollande. Not one poll has had Mr Sarkozy winning the second. On the far right, Marine Le Pen could well do better than polls suggest, and come in ahead of both the Communist-backed Jean-Luc Mélenchon and the centrist François

Bayrou, whose efforts to talk seriously about France's dire public finances have won him little support.

Assuming there is no big upset, such as Ms Le Pen copying her father by breaking into the second round, the two front-runners will then need to tack back to the centre, while also trying to recapture the protest vote. This polls a total of 35%, more than either mainstream candidate. The task is harder for Mr Sarkozy, as the far-right vote will not swing automatically to him, whereas almost all of Mr Mélenchon's will go to Mr Hollande. One poll has only 44% of Ms Le Pen's voters backing Mr Sarkozy in round two, with 38% undecided.

Back in Donzy, the locals are resigned to a Hollande victory, but not thrilled. This may be because, deep down, they know that the next president faces difficult decisions and an empty public purse, whatever extravagant campaign promises he makes. "Hollande can say what he wants," says Serge Rebeillard, who is retired, "but when he gets into office he won't have any choice. The honeymoon will be very short."

QUESTION 06

One can infer from the text that

- Ⓒ Donzy is a bustling town;
- Ⓐ In Donzy's bars, talk is all about the forthcoming presidential election;
- Ⓑ Donzy is covered in campaign posters;
- Ⓓ The winner in the presidential elections has usually been the winner in Donzy;
- Ⓔ Many giant rallies have been held in Donzy.

QUESTION 07

According to the text

- Ⓒ Donzy does not consistently back candidates from the same party;
- Ⓐ Donzy is the name of a metro station in Paris;
- Ⓑ Mitterrand had Donzy's support in 1981;
- Ⓓ Sarkozy had Donzy's support in 2007;
- Ⓔ Mitterrand did not belong to a Gaullist party.

QUESTION 08

According to the text

- Ⓒ Donzy's vote seems likely to go to Sarkozy once more;
- Ⓐ Around Donzy there are wheat plantations;
- Ⓑ Donzy does not have any industries;
- Ⓓ Donzy's mayor belongs to the same party as Hollande;
- Ⓔ Donzy's mayor thinks people are very enthusiastic about Hollande.

QUESTION 09

We can infer from the text that

- Ⓒ Donzy's mayor thinks Hollande's warmth attracts votes;
- Ⓐ Jean-Paul Jacob is impressed at Hollande's popular appeal;
- Ⓑ Sarkozy's personality is seen by voters as very attractive;
- Ⓓ Donzy's mayor is sure Mr. Sarkozy will win in the town;
- Ⓔ Hollande's followers include Jean-Paul Jacob.

QUESTION 10

The text remarks that

- Ⓒ It is not unexpected that the French should want change;
- Ⓐ Sarkozy and Chirac belong to the same political party;
- Ⓑ The Gaullists have held the presidency for nearly two decades;
- Ⓓ Problems in the euro-zone have been affecting electoral results in its member countries;
- Ⓔ The French are dissatisfied with the political situation in their country.

QUESTION 11

According to the text

- Ⓒ Mr. Sarkozy's possible defeat would go almost unnoticed;
- Ⓐ Mr. Sarkozy might lose the election to a centre-right candidate;
- Ⓑ Voters consider Mr. Sarkozy a weaker leader than Mr. Hollande might be;
- Ⓓ The French have a higher regard for Mr.Hollande as an authoritative leader;
- Ⓔ Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had to run against two strong candidates.

QUESTION 12

According to the text, Mr. Sarkozy

- Ⓒ has refrained from taking unpopular steps during the present euro crisis;
- Ⓐ took France out of NATO's military structure;
- Ⓑ has a decent foreign policy record;
- Ⓓ avoided intervention in other countries affairs;
- Ⓔ refused to get involved in the Libyan campaign.

QUESTION 13

We can infer from the text that

- Ⓒ Mr. Hollande has had several stints as a minister;
- Ⓐ Mr. Hollande has many friends from the Mitterrand era;
- Ⓑ Mr. Hollande's party marched united over the draft European Union constitution;
- Ⓓ Mr. Hollande never led his party;
- Ⓔ Russia and Georgia went to war in 2005.

QUESTION 14



According to the text

- Ⓒ François Bayrou has improved his chances of winning by talking about France's public finances;
- Ⓐ Marine Le Pen is a representative of the far right;
- Ⓑ Marine is certain not to come ahead of Mr. Mélenchon;
- Ⓓ A poll this week gave Mr. Sarkozy 24 points ahead of Mr. Hollande;
- Ⓔ Only one poll has had Mr. Sarkozy winning the second round.

QUESTION 15

The text lets us know that

- Ⓒ Marine Le Pen's father once reached the second round in the presidential election;
- Ⓐ The two front-runners do not have to bother about getting the protest vote;
- Ⓑ It will be easy for Mr. Sarkozy to get the far right vote;
- Ⓓ Only 44% of Mr. Mélenchon's votes will go to Mr. Hollande;
- Ⓔ The protest vote polls a total of 38% of the total votes.

LEGENDA V - Verdadeiro F - Falso D - Dezena U - Unidade	ORIENTAÇÕES: 1) Questões do tipo V/F: assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas). 2) Questões numéricas: marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta. CUIDADO: O candidato que deixar toda a prova sem resposta (em branco), será desclassificado . INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO: - USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA OU AZUL PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA. - LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA. - PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR: <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">   </div>
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EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2012

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 29/09/2011 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)



Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **03/10/2011 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: **<http://www.anpec.org.br>** .
- **03 a 04/10/2011** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 03 até às 12h do dia 04/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **04/11/2011 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.
- **04 a 05/11/2011**– das 14 horas do dia 04 às 14 horas do dia 05 – prazo para recursos referentes ao resultado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1 a 15 (não numéricas)** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is **true** or **false**.

Text 1

Excerpts from:

Earthquake preparations

The curse of complacency

Americans are neither shaken nor stirred

Apr 7th 2011 | *LOS ANGELES* | from the print edition

SOONER or later, America will suffer an earthquake as devastating as the one that has wreaked havoc on northern Japan. It could happen next week, next year or next century; it has happened on numerous occasions in the past, and will happen again. The best that can be done is to prepare for the inevitable, adopting measures that will help emergency teams rescue the victims and allow the recovery to proceed as rapidly as possible. But the chaos that ensued in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina shows how unprepared America can be for disasters.

Earthquakes about as powerful as the magnitude 9.0 quake that shattered the coastal towns of northern Japan before drowning them with a 30ft tsunami have struck along the Oregon coast at least seven times during the past 3,500 years. The last time was on January 26th 1700. The precise date is known thanks to records kept by Japanese officials, who witnessed the devastation caused by the subsequent tsunami when it inundated their shores.

America's next mega-disaster is likely to be a smaller earthquake, but one much closer to a major conurbation than has occurred of late. That could happen almost anywhere—from Alaska and California in the west to Massachusetts, Missouri and South Carolina to the east. All have suffered considerable death tolls and damage as a result of large earthquakes in the past.

(...)

Geologists in America fear that the lack of serious shaking in recent times has lulled those living in seismically active parts of the country into believing that their local building codes and disaster preparations are adequate. A computer simulation, called “ShakeOut”, undertaken by the United States Geological Survey in 2008—involving over 5,000 emergency responders and 5.5m citizens—indicated that a magnitude 7.8 earthquake unleashed on the lower end of the San Andreas Fault, some 40 miles east of Los Angeles, would cause 1,800 deaths, \$113 billion in damage and nearly \$70 billion in business interruption.

Partly in response to ShakeOut, the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Programme (set up by Congress in 1977 to mitigate the effects of earthquakes) commissioned a body of scientists in 2008 to draw up a 20-year action plan for reducing the hazard of earthquakes in America. The National Research Council (NRC), which was charged with developing the plan, reported last week on the 18 tasks it reckons are crucial if the country's earthquake resilience is to be improved. Implementing the plan is expected to cost \$6.8 billion over 20 years. That seems cheap. According to the California Emergency Management Agency, every dollar spent on preparation saves four dollars on reconstruction after a disaster.

One of the NRC's most important (and certainly most expensive) recommendations is a national earthquake warning system like the one Japan installed in 2007. Thanks to its network of 1,000 seismic stations around the country, Japanese authorities had nearly a minute to halt bullet trains in northern Japan (none was derailed) and warn local employers to stop lifts and switch off dangerous machinery. The seismographs detect the

burst of “P-waves” emitted by an earthquake that travel at twice the speed of the more destructive “S-waves”, giving valuable seconds of warning depending on the distance from the epicentre.

But seismologists fear a national earthquake warning system is unlikely to be built in America because of complacency and the spending squeeze. Finding just the \$50m needed to complete California’s pilot network is proving hard enough—and Californians need no reminding how valuable such a system would be. Unlike the wary Japanese, when it comes to earthquake mitigation the majority of Americans remain unshaken and unstirred.

from the print edition | United States

QUESTION 01

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ An earthquake is imminent in America;
- Ⓐ An earthquake more powerful than the one that hit northern Japan recently is expected sometime in America;
- Ⓑ It is suggested that measures to minimise the aftermath effects of a disastrous earthquake should be put in place;
- Ⓓ Earthquakes have been rare events in America;
- Ⓔ Hurricane Katrina is a good example of how effectively America is able to deal with disasters.

QUESTION 02

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The earthquakes that have struck along the Oregon coast were much less powerful than the one that shattered the coastal towns of northern Japan;
- Ⓐ We have no idea how many times powerful earthquakes have struck along the Oregon coast during the past 35 centuries;
- Ⓑ We know precisely when such an earthquake last struck the Oregon coast;
- Ⓓ American officials recorded faithfully the date of the last earthquake;
- Ⓔ Fortunately the last earthquake was not followed by a tsunami.

QUESTION 03

The text implies that:

- Ⓒ America's next mega-disaster will certainly be nearer a major conurbation than of late;
- Ⓐ The most recent disasters have occurred in the neighbourhood of large towns;
- Ⓑ Oregon has been the only place in America affected by powerful earthquakes so far;
- Ⓓ Considerable death tolls and damage were only suffered in Oregon;
- Ⓔ Alaska and South Carolina have suffered considerable damage from earthquakes in the past.

QUESTION 04

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Geologists in America think that people living in seismically active parts of the country are aware that their disaster preparations should be improved;
- Ⓐ “ShakeOut” simulated an earthquake occurring in the San Andreas Fault;
- Ⓑ “ShakeOut” aroused no interest in Congress;
- Ⓓ The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Programme was set up by a body of scientists;
- Ⓔ The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Programme was set up to forecast earthquakes;

QUESTION 05

The text remarks that:

- Ⓒ The National Research Council (NRC) had the task of developing a plan for reducing the hazards of earthquakes in America;
- Ⓐ Congressmen are in charge of drawing up a plan for reducing the hazards of earthquakes in America;
- Ⓑ The NRC has not come to any conclusion about how the country’s earthquake resilience can be improved;
- Ⓓ The amount of money necessary for the implementation of the plan is not known yet;
- Ⓔ According to the California Emergency Management Agency, every dollar spent on preparation saves double its amount on reconstruction.

Text 2

Charlemagne

Choosing new friends

The European Union is struggling to help Arab revolutionaries

Apr 7th 2011 | from the print edition

IN ITS desire to surround itself with a “ring of friends”, Europe never really asked if it was rubbing shoulders with the right sort of chums. From Algeria to Belarus, it has been encircled for the most part by police states. The Arab revolts are belatedly overturning old assumptions. Take France: the same Rafale fighter jets it tried to sell to Colonel Muammar Qaddafi are now being sent into action against him.

The European Union, too, is revising its “neighbourhood policy” in the hope that its claim to be promoting economic and political reform in return for greater integration with the EU will no longer seem such a mockery. For years European officials negotiated action plans with countries and wrote reports bemoaning their lack of democracy, yet kept paying autocrats billions of euros. Until recently the EU was negotiating “deep and comprehensive” free-trade agreements with just two neighbours: Ukraine, even though it has been backsliding on civil liberties, and Libya.

Europe’s neighbourhood policy is a sort of enlargement-lite. It offers countries on the EU’s rim the prospect of integration short of full membership—“everything but institutions” went the early slogan. It was born from a wish to reassure Ukraine that it would not be cut off after the admission of eight ex-communist states (plus Malta and Cyprus) to the EU in 2004. But it was soon expanded to include other new neighbours (Belarus

and Moldova), older Mediterranean neighbours and, for good measure, the Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia).

It has not all been cynical. To the east, the reforming government of Moldova is being rewarded with generous aid. Meanwhile, the EU has frozen assets and restricted visas for Belarus's leaders after they rigged elections and suppressed protests. But in the south the promotion of democracy and the rule of law has been a fiction. As one Eurocrat puts it, "they pretended to implement the human rights commitment. We pretended to open up our programmes and policies."

Last month the European Commission rushed out a revised Mediterranean policy insisting it would not be "a passive spectator". Next month it will publish a more comprehensive review, including eastern neighbours. For Stefan Fule, one of the commissioners in charge, the first paper tried to answer "the easy question": how to help Tunisia and Egypt after they had got rid of their dictators. The second will try to answer the harder questions: what to do about countries that have liberalised only partly (eg, Morocco and Jordan) or hardly at all (eg, Syria and Algeria).

(...)

It is tempting to draw a parallel between the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the Arab spring of 2011. But one big difference is that the ex-communist countries had a burning wish to "return" to Europe. Arab neighbours have no such ambition. And eastern neighbours, though eligible in theory, know the EU is not ready to expand beyond the Balkans. Without the lure of membership, the EU struggles to find effective foreign-policy tools.

Where does Europe's interest lie?

As with its past inability to shift Arab dictators, the EU will struggle to shape the outcome of the Arab spring. But it should try, not least because its actions in the south influence the east. The neighbourhood is where the EU has the greatest chance of having an impact. As a union, it may not have military power, but it has useful economic and political tools.

Some officials worry that the emphasis on promoting democracy will tie Europe's hands. What if Arab countries do not democratise? What if the Arab spring turns to winter? Europe will still have interests to pursue in energy security, fighting terrorism, managing migration and more. Such concerns are legitimate. But the Arab spring highlights another vital interest. The old Arab allies are falling; given the stability the EU wants, democracy offers a better hope of taking radical Islam.

Even without membership, the EU could offer reformers more in areas of particular interest like energy. Southern Europeans should allow freer trade: if they keep out Tunisian oranges, they must expect more Tunisian immigrants. The Union for the Mediterranean, a failed talking shop, needs to reform. Policies should be better tailored for each neighbour. Europe cannot change geography, so it will have to deal with all the countries on its rim, democratic or autocratic. But in its circle of neighbours, it must always demonstrate that its best friends are the democrats.

from the print edition | Europe

QUESTION 06

According to the text,

- Ⓒ Europe has never bothered about making friends with its neighbours;
- Ⓐ Europe has always carefully chosen its friends for their democratic governments;
- Ⓑ Except for Algeria, Europe has been encircled for the most part by police states;
- Ⓓ The Arab revolts have confirmed old assumptions;
- Ⓔ France is now sending its Rafale fighter jets against Colonel Qaddafi.

QUESTION 07

We can infer from the text that

- Ⓒ France sold fighter jets to Colonel Qaddafi;
- Ⓐ The European Union's "neighbourhood policy" is being revised;
- Ⓑ The "neighbourhood policy" has been effective in promoting economic and political reform;
- Ⓓ European officials have always made sure that no money was paid to autocrats;
- Ⓔ European officials have offered EU membership to all the countries on its neighbourhood.

QUESTION 08

The text remarks that

- Ⓒ The EU has never negotiated free-trade agreements with Ukraine;
- Ⓐ Free-trade agreements were being negotiated with Libya and several other countries;
- Ⓑ Ukraine is a fully-fledged democracy;
- Ⓓ Ukraine has been respecting civil liberties recently;
- Ⓔ The European Union's "neighbourhood policy" has been looked upon as a mockery.

QUESTION 09

According to the text, due to its “neighbourhood policy”, Europe

- Ⓒ Never complained about the undemocratic practices of some countries on its rim;
- Ⓐ Offers countries on its rim the prospect of full membership;
- Ⓑ Prevented eight ex-communist states from joining the EU;
- Ⓓ Permitted the inclusion of some Caucasus states in the EU;
- Ⓔ Expelled Malta and Cyprus from the EU in 2004.

QUESTION 10

It is implied from the text that:

- Ⓒ Belarus’s leaders rigged elections;
- Ⓐ Moldova has had its assets frozen;
- Ⓑ Promotion of democracy has been very effective in the south;
- Ⓓ Human rights commitment has been implemented in the south;
- Ⓔ Eurocrats admit that the rule of law has been a reality in the south.

QUESTION 11

According to the text,

- Ⓒ The European Commission has revised its Mediterranean policy;
- ① The European Commission has no intention of including its eastern neighbours in its forthcoming paper;
- ② The first paper dealt with difficult issues;
- ③ Tunisia and Egypt pose great difficulties for the EU;
- ④ Syria and Morocco have hardly liberalised at all.

QUESTION 12

In the text the writer says that:

- Ⓒ The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 is identical to the Arab spring of 2011;
- ① There is one big difference between the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the Arab spring of 2011;
- ② The ex-communist countries were wary of returning to Europe;
- ③ The EU is planning to expand beyond the Balkans;
- ④ Eastern neighbours are not eligible for membership of the EU.

QUESTION 13

The text implies that:

- Ⓒ The EU managed to shift Arab dictators in the past;
- Ⓐ The EU will not find it difficult to shape the outcome of the Arab risings;
- Ⓑ EU actions in the south have an influence on the east;
- Ⓓ The EU possesses impressive military power;
- Ⓔ The use of economic and political tools by the EU should be discarded.

QUESTION 14

We can infer from the text that:


- Ⓒ EU officials feel comfortable about placing emphasis on promoting democracy;
- Ⓐ EU officials have no doubt Arab countries will become democracies;
- Ⓑ European officials fear Arab risings might end up in disappointment;
- Ⓓ EU officials know the governments of Europe's old allies remain stable;
- Ⓔ It will not be legitimate for the EU to concern itself about managing migration.

QUESTION 15

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Nothing but membership should be offered reformers;
- Ⓐ Policies should meet individual neighbours' needs;
- Ⓑ Tunisian immigrants should be allowed to grow oranges in Southern Europe;
- Ⓓ Europe should only deal with democracies;
- Ⓔ Europe should deal on equal terms with both democratic and autocratic countries.



LEGENDA V - Verdadeiro F - Falso D - Dezena U - Unidade	ORIENTAÇÕES: 1) Questões do tipo V/F: assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas). 2) Questões numéricas: marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta. CUIDADO: O candidato que deixar toda a prova sem resposta (em branco), será desclassificado . INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO: - USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA OU AZUL PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA. - LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA. - PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR: <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">  </div>
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EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2011

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 30/09/2010 - QUINTA FEIRA

HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja
 $\frac{1}{n}$
resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas **a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- 04/10/2010 – Divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- 04 a 05/10/2010 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 04, até às 12h do dia 05/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- 05/11/2010 – Divulgação **dos resultados, às 14:00 horas**, pela Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.

- Nas questões **do tipo A (não numéricas)**, marque de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F** ou deixe a resposta **“EM BRANCO”**(sem marcação).
- Nas questões **do tipo B (numéricas)**, marque de acordo com a instrução: o algarismo das **DEZENAS** na coluna **D**; o algarismo das **UNIDADES** na coluna **U**. O algarismo das **DEZENAS** deve ser obrigatoriamente marcado, mesmo que seja igual a **ZERO**.
- Há uma **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** no final deste caderno, caso você deseje usá-la.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT
FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR
FALSE.

Text 1

Excerpts from:

The “CSI effect”

Television dramas that rely on forensic science to solve crimes are affecting the administration of justice

Apr 22nd 2010 | From *The Economist* print edition

OPENING a new training centre in forensic science (...) at the University of Glamorgan in South Wales recently, Bernard Knight, formerly one of Britain’s chief pathologists, said that because of television crime dramas, jurors today expect more categorical proof than forensic science is capable of delivering. And when it comes to the gulf between reality and fiction, Dr Knight knows what he is talking about: besides 43 years’ experience of attending crime scenes, he has also written dozens of crime novels.

The upshot of this is that a new phrase has entered the criminological lexicon: the “CSI effect” after shows such as “CSI: Crime Scene Investigation”. In 2008 Monica Robbers, an American criminologist, defined it as “the phenomenon in which jurors hold unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence and investigation techniques, and

have an increased interest in the discipline of forensic science.”

Now another American researcher has demonstrated that the “CSI effect” is indeed real. Evan Durnal of the University of Central Missouri’s Criminal Justice Department has collected evidence from a number of studies to show that exposure to television drama series that focus on forensic science has altered the American legal system in complex and far-reaching ways. His conclusions have just been published in *Forensic Science International*.

The most obvious symptom of the CSI effect is that jurors think they have a thorough understanding of science they have seen presented on television, when they do not. Mr Durnal cites one case of jurors in a murder trial who, having noticed that a bloody coat introduced as evidence had not been tested for DNA, brought this fact to the judge’s attention. Since the defendant had admitted being present at the murder scene, such tests would have thrown no light on the identity of the true culprit. The judge observed that, thanks to television, jurors knew what DNA tests could do, but not when it was appropriate to use them.

(...)

Criminals watch television too, and there is evidence they are also changing their behaviour. Most of the techniques used in crime shows are, after all, at least grounded in truth. Bleach, which destroys DNA, is now more likely to be used by murderers to cover their tracks. The wearing of gloves is more common, as is the taping shut—rather than the DNA-laden licking—of envelopes. Investigators comb crime scenes ever more finely for new kinds of evidence, which is creating problems with the tracking and storage of evidence, so that even as the criminals leave fewer traces of themselves behind, a backlog of cold-case evidence is building up.

The CSI effect can also be positive, however. In one case in Virginia jurors asked the judge if a cigarette butt had been tested for possible DNA matches to the defendant in a murder trial. It had, but the defence lawyers had failed to introduce the DNA test results as evidence. When they did, those results exonerated the defendant, who was acquitted.

Mr Durnal does not blame the makers of the television shows for the phenomenon, because they have never claimed their shows are completely accurate. (Forensic scientists do not usually wield guns or arrest people, for one thing, and tests that take minutes on television may take weeks to process in real life.) He argues that the CSI effect is born of a longing to believe that desirable, clever and morally unimpeachable individuals are fighting to clear the names of the innocent and put the bad guys behind bars. In that respect, unfortunately, life does not always imitate art.

Question 01

According to the text, Bernard Knight:

- (1) funded a new training centre in forensic science at the University of Glamorgan;
- (2) used to be one of Britain's principal pathologists;
- (3) rejected any influence of TV crime dramas involving forensic science on the administration of justice;
- (4) is a well-known producer of TV crime series;
- (5) remarks that forensic science is nowadays able to provide proofs as required by jurors.

Question 02

We can infer from the text that:

- (1) a new method to solve crimes has been created;
- (2) "The CSI effect" is a new method used by criminologists;
- (3) Bernard Knight has never been present at a crime scene;
- (4) criminologists are now using a new phrase based on the name of a TV show;
- (5) Dr. Knight has written a couple of crime novels

Question 03

The text above tells us that:

- (1) jurors realise that they do not know much about forensic science;
- (2) no jurors noticed that a bloody coat introduced as evidence in a murder case had not been tested for DNA;
- (3) the defendant in the first murder trial mentioned denied his being present at the murder scene;
- (4) the judge admitted the jurors knew exactly when to use DNA tests;
- (5) the judge remarked that jurors were aware of what DNA tests could do.

Question 04

We can infer from the text that:

- (1) most techniques used in crime shows are purely fictional;
- (2) bleach prevents the effective use of DNA;
- (3) murderers are unaware of the effect of bleach on DNA;
- (4) nothing indicates that criminals are altering their behaviour;
- (5) gloves are very seldom worn.

Question 05

According to the text:

- (1) the taping shut of envelopes has now found more favour than their licking;
- (2) the licking of envelopes is completely DNA-free;
- (3) investigators look superficially for new kinds of evidence;
- (4) evidence is now easier to store;
- (5) as many traces as previously are left by criminals.

Text 2

Excerpts from:

Small eruption in Iceland

A cloud of ash from an Icelandic volcano shut European airspace for several days. Our first article examines the science of volcanic emissions. Our second looks at the past week's disruption of travel

Apr 22nd 2010 | From *The Economist* print edition

SOME natural disasters, like the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, strike out of the blue. Only with hindsight do they come to look like the sort of thing people should have been prepared for. Other events get dress rehearsals. The eruption of Eyjafjallajökull in the south of Iceland was one of these. In February 2008 officials from air-traffic-control services across Europe, as well as representatives of weather services and airlines, ran an exercise that simulated a strikingly similar eruption. The volcano they chose was not Eyjafjallajökull, but its neighbour, Katla; the weather conditions were not quite the same. But the procedures were.

(...)

If the exercise two years ago did not capture the range of problems that an Icelandic volcano might cause, it did show that the general situation was entirely foreseeable. A ridge of submerged mountains runs down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean; Iceland is the result of a "hotspot" in which material rises from deep within the Earth, pushing part of this ridge up into the air. Both hotspots and mid-ocean ridges are volcanic, so Iceland is doubly so. It boasts a fearsome array of volcanoes, 33 of which have erupted once or more since the end of the last ice age, around 12,000 years ago.

As these volcanoes go, Eyjafjallajökull is neither very big nor particularly prolific. It has erupted only three times since Iceland was settled in the ninth century. That is why the air-traffic exercise planners chose Katla, 25km (16 miles) away; it typically erupts every 30-80 years, and in a much more spectacular way. But a combination of circumstances meant that, though comparatively small, Eyjafjallajökull's current eruption punched above its weight in the ash-production league in its early days, emitting much more fine ash than is normal. Fine ash can travel farther than the heavier stuff, but still does a lot of harm to engines if encountered in significant quantities.

(...)

Katla is not the worst that Iceland can do. Its volcanoes do not have the explosive oomph of some eruptions in the “ring of fire” around the Pacific, such as those of Tambora and Krakatoa in the 19th century, let alone the prehistoric eruptions of Taupo, in New Zealand, and Toba, in Indonesia, which were large enough to have severe, if short-lived, effects on the global climate (...) But the eruption of Oraefajokull, in the south-east of the island, in 1362 is thought by some to have eclipsed that of Mount Vesuvius which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in 79AD. It may have been the biggest bang in Europe since the eruption in the 17th century BC of Santorini, which devastated the Minoan civilisation on nearby Crete. Nor is explosive power the only measure of a volcano's spitefulness. The eruption of Laki, an Icelandic volcanic fissure, in 1783 sent poisonous gases across Europe.

Another concern is that Iceland's volcanoes, especially those under its central ice cap—which, other things being equal, will produce more explosive plumes if they break through—seem to show a cycle in activity, perhaps due to the hotspot that feeds them. On this reading of the record, activity can be expected to increase for the next 40 years or so. The past few decades have been one of the quiet patches. It seems likely that the first 50 years of jet travel across the North Atlantic enjoyed particularly clear skies.

Question 06

The text implies that:

- (1) all natural disasters are completely unexpected;
- (2) people anticipated some natural disasters;
- (3) the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 had long been expected;
- (4) there have never been any simulations in anticipation of an eruption of any Icelandic volcano;
- (5) Eyjafjallajökull and Katla are not neighbours;

Question 07

According to the text:

- (1) the exercise two years ago was able to cover the entire range of problems that an Icelandic volcano might cause;
- (2) the exercise two years ago was a complete waste of time;
- (3) a ridge of submerged mountains dots the Icelandic coastline;
- (4) “hotspots” are never volcanic;
- (5) mid-ocean ridges are volcanic.

Question 08

We can infer from the text that Iceland:

- (1) does not possess any volcanoes;
- (2) came into existence as the result of a tsunami;
- (3) possesses a large number of volcanoes;
- (4) has only volcanoes that have erupted once or more since the end of the last ice age;
- (5) is not volcanic in origin.

Question 09

The text remarks that Eyjaffallajokull:

- (1) is both big and prolific;
- (2) has been constantly active;
- (3) was last active in the ninth century;
- (4) had been dormant for about 12,000 years;
- (5) does not boast an outstanding height.

Question 10

According to the text, one of the reasons Katla was chosen for a simulation of an eruption was because:

- (1) it was very near Eyjaffallajokull;
- (2) it is much smaller than Eyjaffallajokull;
- (3) its eruptions are more frequent;
- (4) its eruptions are more discreet;
- (5) representatives of weather services and airlines preferred a volcano situated in the north of Iceland.

Question 11

According to the text, Eyjaffallafokull's current eruption:

- (1) is emitting far more ash than expected;
- (2) is extraordinarily big;
- (3) has been increasing its production of ash continuously;
- (4) is only one of three since the end of the ice-age 12,000 years ago;
- (5) produces fine ash which is harmless to engines.

Question 12

We can infer from the text that

- (1) all Icelandic volcanoes have roughly the same explosive power;
- (2) all Icelandic volcanoes have the same explosive power as those in the “ring of fire”;
- (3) Tambora and Krakatoa are part of the “ring of fire” around the Pacific;
- (4) the eruptions of Taupo and Toba in the 19th century had severe effects on the global climate;
- (5) Taupo and Toba are both in New Zealand.

Question 13

According to the text:

- (1) the eruptions of Taupo and Toba had a long-lasting effect on the global climate;
- (2) the eruption of Oraefajajokull in the 14th century is considered by some worse than that of Mount Vesuvius in 79AD;
- (3) the eruption of Mount Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii in 1362;
- (4) Santorini erupted in the 17th century of the Christian Era destroying the Minoan civilization;
- (5) Santorini is quite distant from Crete.

Question 14

The text above tells us about:

- (1) the prehistoric eruptions of Tambora and Krakatoa;
- (2) the eruption of Mount Vesuvius which devastated Crete;
- (3) the destruction of Herculaneum by the eruption of Santorini
- (4) the effects of the eruption of Laki in 1883;
- (5) the eruption of Oraefajokull in 1362 which is thought to have been more powerful than the one of Mount Vesuvius in 79AD.

Question 15

According to the text:

- (1) Icelandic volcanoes are expected to increase their activity in the next few decades;
- (2) fortunately there are no volcanoes under the Icelandic central ice cap;
- (3) the recent past has been one of the busiest periods for volcanic activity in Iceland;

- (4) jet travel across the North Atlantic has been seriously disturbed since it started;
- (5) Icelandic volcanoes give no cause for concern.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2010

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 01/10/2009 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30m às 12h 45m (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

Agenda

- **05/10/2009** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br/>
- **05 a 06/10/2009** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 05 até às 20h do dia 06/10, do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato.
- **05/11/2009** – Entrega do **resultado** da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- **06/11/2009** – Divulgação do **resultado** pela Internet, no site acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1** a **15** marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**; ou deixe a resposta em **BRANCO**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**.

Text 1

Excerpts from:

Fiat's ambitions

The Italian solution

(From *The Economist* print edition, May 7th 2009)

Fiat's chief executive, Sergio Marchionne, has gone merger mad

HIS company is among the smallest of the global volume carmakers. But right now Sergio Marchionne is without question the most talked-about car executive in the world. The chief executive of Fiat Group has been alone in seeing an extraordinary opportunity in the meltdown in Detroit. By seeking to take over the running of both Chrysler and Opel, the European arm of General Motors (GM), Mr Marchionne is attempting not only to transform Fiat into a car group almost of the scale of mighty Toyota and Volkswagen (VW), but also to change the face of a perennially troubled industry.

Last December Mr Marchionne said of his stricken industry: "What we are seeing is unprecedented. I have never seen the failure of so many systems at once." Fiat was in a fight for survival. "We're just going to slam the brakes on, use as many temporary lay-offs as needed, cut everything

back to essentials.” He added an apocalyptic forecast. “By the time we finish with this in the next 24 months, as far as mass producers are concerned, we’re going to end up with one American house [Ford or GM, you presume]; one German of size [VW Group]; one French-Japanese, maybe with an extension in the US [the Renault-Nissan alliance]; one in Japan [Toyota], one in China [several possible candidates] and one potential European player [either Fiat or PSA Peugeot Citroën].”

The details of this vision may be wrong. Despite its present travails and imminent bankruptcy, few believe that GM will vanish and leave Ford as the sole American-owned champion. France’s PSA Peugeot Citroën, though unwieldy, is not about to disappear either. The strength of Hyundai-Kia in emerging markets and North America should ensure that the South Korean producer makes the cut. And in Japan, however great the cull of smaller outfits such as Mitsubishi and Suzuki, Honda and perhaps Mazda will still be around to challenge the dominance of Toyota in its home market. So will Renault’s partner, Nissan.

(...)

Having presided over a near-miraculous turnaround at Fiat since being appointed in 2004, Mr Marchionne saw in Chrysler an opportunity to apply the same lessons. At Fiat he saw a sluggish organisation that lacked leadership and had become accustomed to management by committee. But he also saw, buried within the company, a new generation of leaders.

“The single most important thing was to dismantle the organisational structure,” he recalls. “We tore it apart in 60 days, removing a large number of leaders who had been there a long time and who represented an operating style that lay outside any proper understanding of market dynamics.” In their place he promoted a group of younger executives, many with a background in consumer marketing, who understood and could provide what he wanted: accountability, openness, rapid communication and impatience with hierarchy and internal politics.

Some doubt that Fiat’s lean management has the resources to spread itself across Chrysler, let alone Opel too. Mr Marchionne understands the

concern, but rejects it. He believes he already knows who the new leaders at Chrysler will be. He is confident that the same will apply to Opel, should that too fall into his lap.

(...)

QUESTION 01

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Fiat is one of the giants in the car industry;
- ① Sergio Marchionne and others see a good opportunity for Fiat in the calamitous situation of GM;
- ② Sergio Marchionne is thinking of taking over Chrysler and Opel;
- ③ Chrysler and Opel are the American arm of General Motors;
- ④ Mr. Marchionne has transformed Fiat into a car group of the scale of Toyota.

QUESTION 02

We can infer from the text that last December:

- Ⓒ Fiat was in an excellent situation;
- ① Fiat was struggling to survive;
- ② Fiat had no intention of dismissing staff;
- ③ Mr. Marchionne predicted that after 24 months only two American manufacturers, Ford and GM, would be left;
- ④ Mr. Marchionne predicted that after 24 months no European manufacturer would be left.

QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ GM is likely to overcome its current difficult situation;
- Ⓐ GM's demise is expected by everyone;
- Ⓑ Hyundai – Kia is particularly strong in the European market;
- Ⓓ Honda and Mazda are considered smaller outfits in their home market;
- Ⓔ Mitsubishi, Susuki and Toyota dominate the Japanese market.

QUESTION 04

The text implies that

- Ⓒ Fiat has always had an efficient management;
- Ⓐ Fiat has always had strong, dependable leaders;
- Ⓑ Mr. Marchionne thought Fiat's structure at the time of his appointment was completely inefficient;
- Ⓓ Mr. Marchionne considered it risky to appoint young executives to positions of great responsibility;
- Ⓔ Mr. Marchionne took over two months to dismantle the old structure.

QUESTION 05

According to the text

- Ⓒ Fiat has an enormous number of executives;
- Ⓐ the number of executives will certainly be enough to manage both Chrysler and Opel;
- Ⓑ Mr. Marchionne is reluctant to take on both Chrysler and Opel;

- ③ Mr. Marchionne is angry people are doubtful about the feasibility of his plans;
- ④ Mr. Marchionne has no doubts about who the new leaders at Chrysler will be.

Text 2

Excerpts from:

Peek-a-boo

Astronomers get some new toys to play with

(From The Economist print edition, May 14th 2009)

FEW scientists believe that the space shuttle has helped their profession. Mostly, it has been used to convey astronauts to a space station that has produced little worthwhile research and to launch satellites that might have been put into orbit more cheaply by old-fashioned, throwaway rockets. But it has done one thing to assist astronomers. It has allowed what is probably their most famous instrument to be repaired and upgraded. That instrument is the Hubble space telescope, which took the picture of the Carina nebula shown above, and has snapped more than half a million other images over the years. Now, as the shuttle programme draws to its close (the final launch will take place next year), Hubble is to be given its last makeover by the crew of Atlantis. On top of that, if the week has gone well, two other satellites intended to probe the universe's earliest days will have been launched.

The mission to Hubble, which began on May 11th and is planned to last 11 days, will install a wide-field camera that will let the telescope see galaxies previously beyond its reach. Using this, the eager coteries of astronomers who have access to the instrument will be able to observe young, hot stars that glow mainly in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum. They will also be able to see the first stars and galaxies that formed in the universe, which are now so old and distant that their light has been relegated to the infra-red part of the spectrum by the “red shift” caused by the universe’s expansion. These wonders can be observed only from space, because ozone and water in the Earth’s atmosphere absorb light at those wavelengths.

(...)

QUESTION 06

The heading of the article leads the reader to expect:

- Ⓒ to read about new toys launched by the toy industry;
- Ⓐ to read about new pictures of the Carina nebula;
- Ⓑ to read about science fiction films;
- Ⓓ to read about additional pieces of equipment available to astronomers;
- Ⓔ to read about new toys produced especially for the children of astronomers.

QUESTION 07

We can infer from the text that

- Ⓒ the majority of scientists agree that the space shuttle has been useful to them;
- Ⓐ not many scientists agree that the space shuttle has been useful to them;

- ② the space shuttle has been mainly used to take scientists to a space station;
- ③ the space station has produced a fair amount of useful research;
- ④ the space shuttle has never been used to launch satellites.

QUESTION 08

According to the text

- Ⓐ the space shuttle has got at least one thing to its credit;
- Ⓑ the space shuttle was not used in the repairing of the Hubble;
- Ⓒ a picture of the Carina nebula was taken by the space shuttle;
- Ⓓ the shuttle programme will be discontinued at the end of this year;
- Ⓔ Hubble has taken a dozen pictures over the years.

QUESTION 09

According to the text

- Ⓐ It is much cheaper to launch satellites using the Hubble;
- Ⓑ astronauts have never been transported by the space shuttle;
- Ⓒ using rockets would be more expensive than using the shuttle;
- Ⓓ two other satellites will be launched next year;
- Ⓔ the crew of Atlantis will repair Hubble.

QUESTION 10

According to the text, the mission to Hubble

- Ⓒ will last a fortnight;
- Ⓐ will remove a camera;
- Ⓑ will take pictures of galaxies;
- Ⓓ will place a camera;
- Ⓔ will take more pictures of the Carina nebula.

QUESTION 11

We can infer from the text that

- Ⓒ astronomers are skeptical about obtaining new information through the mission to Hubble;
- Ⓐ astronomers are excited about the possibility of obtaining new information through the mission to Hubble;
- Ⓑ young, hot stars are chiefly seen in the infra-red part of the spectrum;
- Ⓓ old, distant stars glow weakly in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum;
- Ⓔ both sets of stars can be clearly seen from the Earth.

More prosaically, Hubble will receive new protective blankets, gyroscopes and batteries, a unit that transmits data to Earth will be replaced, and two existing instruments will be repaired. The upgrade should keep it running until 2014 when its successor, the James Webb space telescope, is supposed to be launched. Meanwhile, on May 14th, the European Space Agency should have added its own contribution to the study of the infant universe. It was due, as *The Economist* went to press, to launch two satellites the more familiar way, aboard a disposable rocket.

(...)

QUESTION 12

According to the text

- Ⓒ Hubble will be able to go on running without protective blankets;
- Ⓐ Hubble's gyroscopes and batteries will not need to be replaced
- Ⓓ The James Webb is expected to launch a new space telescope in 2014;
- Ⓑ the intention behind the upgrade of Hubble is to keep it running until 2014;
- Ⓔ there is no intention of substituting a unit that transmits data to Earth.

QUESTION 13

The text remarks that the European Space Agency

- Ⓒ will shortly be adding its contribution to the current studies;
- Ⓐ has no intention of launching any satellites in the near future;
- Ⓓ will launch its own space shuttle;
- Ⓑ does not possess any disposable rockets;
- Ⓔ intends to launch its satellites using space shuttles.

When Edwin Hubble, the astronomer after whom the space telescope is named, looked at the skies in the 1920s using what was then the world's largest telescope, he found that there were galaxies outside the Milky Way, an observation that profoundly shocked his contemporaries. Max Planck founded quantum theory, and thus wrecked the Newtonian universe. And William Herschel discovered Uranus, the first planet unknown to the astrologers of old. If the new and refurbished instruments named after these scientific mould-breakers do as much in the next few years as their eponyms did, it will, indeed, be an exciting time for astronomy and physics.

QUESTION 14

The paragraph above tells us about

- Ⓐ several outstanding scientists and their work;
- Ⓑ the discovery of the Milky Way;
- Ⓒ the setting up of the world's largest telescope;
- Ⓓ the amusing reaction of Edwin Hubble's contemporaries to his findings;
- Ⓔ a new theory that complements Newton's idea of the universe.

QUESTION 15

According to the text

- Ⓐ Edwin Hubble used the Hubble telescope in the 1920s;
- Ⓑ Edwin Hubble could only see galaxies within the Milky Way;
- Ⓒ Edwin Hubble gave his name to a space station;
- Ⓓ Uranus was not known to the astronomers of old;
- Ⓔ Uranus was first seen by Edwin Hubble.

LEGENDA

V - Verdadeiro

F - Falso

D - Dezena

U - Unidade

ORIENTAÇÕES:

- 1) Questões do tipo V/F: assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- 2) Questões numéricas: marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta.

CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar **toda a prova sem resposta** (em branco), será **desclassificado**. Esta regra somente não é válida para os candidatos que escolheram unicamente o MDE-IE/Unicamp, nas provas de peso zero e para os candidatos ao doutorado na UFPR, na prova de matemática.

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

- USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA OU AZUL PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA.
- LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA.
- PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR:



- 01 -			
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- 03 -			
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- 04 -			
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- 08 -			
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- 11 -			
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- 13 -			
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- 14 -			
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- 15 -			
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RASCUNHO



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2009

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 09/10/2006 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **17/10/2008** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br/>
- **17 a 18/10/2008** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 17 até às 20h do dia 18/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato.
- **06/11/2008** – Entrega do **resultado** da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- **07/11/2008** – Divulgação do **resultado** pela Internet, nos *sites* acima citados.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.

- Nas questões de 1 a 15, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**; respostas **EM BRANCO** na coluna **X**.
- Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW,
DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**.

Text 1

Tall tales

(From *The Economist* print edition, May 24th 2008)

The rollercoaster, rags-to-riches story of a remarkable animation studio

PIXAR'S characters—whether the heroic toys of “Toy Story”, the father and son fish of “Finding Nemo”, the insects in “A Bug's Life” or the rat-chef of “Ratatouille”—are full of yearning; for a child to play with, a lost family member, or to become something that seems far out of reach. The small company that imagined them is just the same. Right from the beginning, Pixar, officially a computer-hardware business, secretly dreamed of a more creative life making feature films.

Ed Catmull's ambition at school had been to become an animator at Disney, but he gave up because he couldn't draw. Computer animation, he realised, having graduated in computer science and physics, could be a way to overcome this. So Mr Catmull brought together a small group of people to form a computer-graphics group, which later became Pixar. Their early attempts were uninspiring, however. Two years in the making, the 1977 film, “Tubby the Tuba”, looked bad and the story did not work. Mr Catmull and his colleagues quickly realised that fancy technology was not enough, and that story-telling was just as vital to computer animation as to the hand-drawn sort. Under John Lasseter, a young animator rejected by Disney, Pixar started to develop a new kind of cartoon, which eschewed fairy-tale plots and entertained adults as well as children.

Pixar soon drew the attention of George Lucas, director of the “Star Wars” films, and its future seemed assured. But all Mr Lucas really wanted was for the little company to make whizzy special effects for Lucasfilm's movies, not expensive computer-animated films of its own. At one point, in 1985, Pixar, losing money fast, was nearly sold to General Motors and Philips Electronics, which wanted its computer-graphics modelling tools to help design cars and transform medical scans into three-dimensional images. Even when Steve Jobs, a co-founder of Apple, came to the rescue, Pixar was still in danger. Its pretence to be a computer company was going badly: sales of the Pixar Image Computer were slow. The only significant way the company was earning money was by making cartoon advertisements to sell other companies' products.

But there was reason for hope. “Tin Toy”, a short animated film, won an Oscar in 1988, and that was enough to keep Pixar alive and, crucially, to attract the interest of Disney. Together, the two studios made “Toy Story”, which became a critical and financial success.

Several more hits followed, and Pixar astounded Hollywood with its consistency. The studio became widely revered for its creative culture and for its insistence on originality. There are few American companies with as saintly a reputation. In 2006 Disney bought Pixar for \$7.4 billion, and promptly put Messrs Catmull and Lasseter in charge of Disney's own animation unit.

A number of interesting things about Disney emerge in this excellent, readable account of Pixar's early years. David Price claims, for instance, that Disney's chief executive, Michael Eisner, considered shutting down the company's animation unit after he took over as chief executive in 1984, an astonishing fact given the subsequent success of cartoon films such as “The Lion King”. Mr Price also makes clear just how much Pixar owes to Disney: it was the larger company's marketing for “Toy Story”, for instance, that gave Mr Jobs the confidence to launch an initial public offering of shares in Pixar in 2005.

Mr Price leaves Pixar and its animators in the arms of Mickey Mouse and friends, and assumes that all will be well. So far, the acquisition has undoubtedly benefited Disney. Creative types who left the animation giant in recent years are beginning to return, and morale is high at the company as Pixar prepares next month to launch its ninth feature film, “Wall-E”, about a robot in the year 2700. But will the company have the same energy in future, and what will happen when Mr Lasseter has his next “creative” spat with Disney? Pixar's life from here on, safely tucked away inside a powerful corporation, is likely to be less visible. But that does not mean it will be any less interesting.

Question 01

According to the text, Pixar's characters do not want:

- (0) a child to play with;
- (1) to find a lost family member;
- (2) to become something seemingly impossible;
- (3) to be considered heroes;
- (4) to encounter a missing relative.

Question 02

The article's first paragraph leads the reader to expect:

- (0) to read about the history of cartoons;
- (1) to read about Pixar's characters;
- (2) to read about the history of feature films;
- (3) to read about a small ambitious company;
- (4) to read about an animation studio.

Question 03

According to the text, Pixar attracted Disney's interest due to:

- (0) the winning of a coveted award;
- (1) the success of "Toy Story";
- (2) its saintly reputation;
- (3) the prize given to "Tin Toy";
- (4) George Lucas' help.

Question 04

One can infer from the text that:

- (0) Pixar was an outstanding success from the start;
- (1) Disney was impressed by Pixar from the start;
- (2) George Lucas wanted Pixar to make films of its own;
- (3) Pixar was sold to General Motors and Philips Electronics;
- (4) George Lucas eventually bought Pixar.

Question 05

According to the text:

- (0) Pixar's visibility will probably decrease from now on;
- (1) Pixar's life will be safer from now on;
- (2) Pixar is launching a new film;
- (3) Pixar is now on its own;
- (4) Former Disney's animators are returning to the company.

Text 2

Excerpts from :

Inflation in emerging economies - An old enemy rears its head

(From *The Economist* print edition , May 24th 2008)

EVEN as America's economy teeters on the brink of recession and many European economies are slowing, central bankers in rich countries fear rising inflation. Yet the risks they face are smaller than those in emerging economies, where inflation has risen far more over the past year to its highest for nine years. There are also an alarming number of similarities between developing economies today and developed economies in the early 1970s, when the Great Inflation took off. Are the young upstarts heading for trouble?

Question 06

The text implies that:

- (0) all European economies are thriving;
- (1) American economy is thriving;
- (2) emerging economies today have much in common with developed economies in the early 1970s;
- (3) inflation rates in developing economies have been stable for nine years;
- (4) the Great Inflation first appeared in the early 1970s.

Indeed, official figures understate inflationary pressures in many emerging economies. Widespread government subsidies and price controls are one reason, and price indices are often skewed by a lack of data or government cheating. China's true inflation rate may be higher because the consumer-price index does not properly cover private services. Delays in data collection in India can mean big revisions to inflation: the final number for early March was almost two percentage points higher than the original. The latest wholesale-price inflation rate might therefore be pushed up to 9-10%. If measured correctly, five of the ten biggest emerging economies could have inflation rates of 10% or more by mid-summer. Two-thirds of the world's population may then be struggling with double-digit inflation.

The recent jump has been caused mainly by surging oil and food prices. For example, in China food prices have risen by 22% in the past year, whereas non-food prices have gone up by only 1.8%. Governments have responded with more price controls and export bans. India's government has suspended futures trading in several commodities, which it blames (wrongly) for high prices. In the short run such measures may help to cap inflation and avoid social unrest, but in the long run they do more harm than good. Preventing prices from rising reduces the incentive for farmers to increase supply and for consumers to curb demand, prolonging the very imbalance that has stoked prices.

Question 07

According to the text:

- (0) many governments in emerging economies cheat about official figures;
- (1) many governments in emerging economies refuse to give subsidies;
- (2) all ten biggest emerging economies will have inflation rates of 10% by mid-summer;
- (3) delays in data collection affect final numbers of inflation;
- (4) by mid-summer most of the world's population may be in the throes of double-digit inflation.

Question 08

According to the text:

- (0) oil and food prices are almost entirely to blame for the rise in inflation rates;
- (1) governments have banned control of prices and exports;
- (2) farmers favour preventing prices from rising;
- (3) India's governments blames futures trading for high prices;
- (4) non-food prices in China have risen alarmingly.

Some countries look more prone to rising inflation than others. From an analysis of wages, inflation expectations, demand and capacity pressures, and monetary growth, Mr Cates infers that Argentina, Brazil, India, Russia and the Middle East oil exporters face the biggest risks in the months ahead. Pressures seem less great in China, Mexico, South Korea and Turkey.

Clearly, monetary policy needs to be tightened. Instead, it has in effect been loosened: real interest rates are generally lower than they were a year ago. Short-term interest rates are also unusually low relative to nominal GDP growth (a crude gauge of where rates should be), which implies that monetary policy is very loose (...). The broad money supply has grown by an average of 20% over the past year in emerging economies, almost three times the pace in the developed world (...). Russia's money supply has swelled by fully 42%.

Add all this up, and emerging economies bear strong similarities to rich countries in the 1970s, when the Great Inflation took off. A synchronised boom in the world economy has caused commodity prices to surge. Governments have responded with subsidies and wage and price controls. Official statistics understate price pressures. Economies are running at full pelt. Money-supply growth is soaring. Inflation expectations are not anchored and labour markets are fairly rigid, increasing the risk of a spiral in wages and prices.

According to conventional wisdom, the monetary-policy mistakes that caused the Great Inflation are much less likely today because central banks are independent of politicians. But unlike the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank (ECB), many central banks in emerging economies (notably China, India and Russia) are not fully independent. In another echo of the 1970s, they often face intense political pressure to hold rates low to boost growth and jobs.

Question 09

According to the text:

- (0) monetary growth does not influence rising inflation;
- (1) Middle East oil exporters are prone to rising inflation;
- (2) Brazil and Argentina are not at risk of having rising inflation;
- (3) Turkey and Russia are not at risk of having rising inflation;
- (4) rising inflation affects countries evenly.

Question 10

The text advocates:

- (0) the loosening of monetary policy;
- (1) the lowering of real interest rates;
- (2) the growth of broad money supply;
- (3) an increase of 42% in Russia's money supply;
- (4) the tightening of monetary policy.

Question 11

The text remarks on:

- (0) the existence of strong similarities between the rich countries economies in the 1970s and now;
- (1) the recent soaring of commodities prices;
- (2) the refusal of governments to give any kind of subsidies;
- (3) the existence of strong similarities between emerging economies now and rich countries in the 1970s;
- (4) the absence of price controls.

Question 12

According to the text:

- (0) there is every likelihood of a repetition of the monetary policy mistakes that caused the Great Inflation;
- (1) the role of central banks is unimportant nowadays;
- (2) unlike the Federal Reserve, the European central bank is not fully independent;
- (3) not all central banks are independent of political interference;
- (4) to boost growth and jobs, many central banks are expected to hold rates low.

To many Western economists and policymakers the solution is simple: emerging economies should allow more flexibility in their exchange rates. This would permit them to raise interest rates, and a stronger currency would help to curb import prices. But the links between exchange rates and inflation are complicated. Stephen Jen, of Morgan Stanley, argues that revaluation could encourage investors to expect further appreciation, which would attract yet more inflows of hot money and so exacerbate inflation. This is the problem that China now faces.

Question 13

According to the text:

- (0) Western economies frown on emerging economies allowing more flexibility in their

exchange rates;

- (1) a stronger currency would help avoid soaring import prices;
- (2) emerging economies should keep strict control of their exchange rates;
- (3) inflation is not influenced by exchange rates;
- (4) inflation is influenced by inflows of hot money.

With capital so mobile and America's monetary policy so loose, emerging economies have no easy fix for inflation. Interest rates clearly need to be raised by a lot, but a tidal wave of capital could either boost domestic liquidity or cause currencies to become overvalued. Brazil has allowed its currency to rise by more than 100% against the dollar over the past five years. This has helped to bring inflation down (though it is now rising again), but the real is now widely thought to be overvalued, pushing the current account back into deficit.

One solution is to tighten fiscal policy, which would reduce excess demand. Rapid growth in public spending is partly to blame for the excessive growth in Brazil's domestic demand. But fiscal tightening would be hard to justify in China, which already has a budget surplus. A larger surplus would boost domestic saving and hence the country's already large current-account surplus.

Either way, emerging economies need to accept that because their productivity growth is faster than the rich world's, their real exchange rates will have to rise over time. That must mean either a rise in the nominal exchange rate or higher inflation; they cannot escape both.

Question 14

One can infer from the text that:

- (0) the rise of interest rates in emerging economies is necessary;
- (1) the lowering of interest rates in emerging economies is necessary;
- (2) it is difficult for emerging economies to fix inflation;
- (3) a strong influx of capital is always desirable;
- (4) the real has now found its correct parity to the dollar.

Question 15

According to the text, emerging economies:

- (0) must keep their real exchange rates stable;
- (1) must lower their real exchange rates over time;
- (2) must increase their real exchange rates over time;
- (3) will necessarily have higher inflation;
- (4) already have a faster productivity growth than developed economies.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2008

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 16/10/2007 - TERÇA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Recomenda-se, nas questões apresentadas a seguir, não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não será** permitida a utilização de aparelhos eletrônicos (*pager*, *bip*, telefone celular, *palm*, *ipod*, *mp3 player*, relógio com calculadora, calculadoras, etc.) ou de material de consulta.
7. As Folhas de Resposta (de leitora ótica) são personalizadas e não serão substituídas. Essas folhas não podem ser rasuradas, nem dobradas, nem amassadas, nem corrigidas com *liquid paper*. Para marcar as respostas, use somente **caneta esferográfica de tinta preta**. Marcações com caneta hidrográfica, tinteiro, *roller* não permitem leitura ótica. **Preencha os círculos completamente e com nitidez**. A Coordenação do Exame não se responsabiliza por falha na leitura ótica de círculos preenchidos incorretamente.
8. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
9. Somente será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **23/10/2007** – A partir das 12h, divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/face/eco/anpec2008> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **23 a 24/10/2007** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 23 até às 12h do dia 24/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato.
- **06/11/2007** – Entrega do **resultado** da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- **07/11/2007** – Divulgação do **resultado** pela Internet, nos *sítes* acima citados.
- **13/11/2007** – Início do envio da confirmação de aceite pelos candidatos – 8hs
- **14/11/2007** – Término da primeira rodada (aceite condicional - 12 h e definitivo 18 h).
- **21/11/2007** – Início da segunda rodada – 8h.
- **22/11/2007** – Aceite condicional até as 18 h.
- **23/11/2007** – Término da segunda rodada – 15 h.
- **26/11/2007** – Início aceite (somente definitivo) terceira rodada – 8h
- **27/11/2007** – Término da terceira rodada – 16 h

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- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.

- Nas questões de **1** a **15**, marque de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**.
- Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**.

FIRST TEXT

The Theory of the Leisure Class

An economic mystery: Why do the poor seem to have more free time than the rich?

By Steven E. Landsburg

Article URL: <http://www.slate.com/id/2161309/>

(Posted Friday, March 9, 2007, at 1:23 PM ET)

As you've probably heard, there's been an explosion of inequality in the United States over the past four decades. The gap between high-skilled and low-skilled workers is bigger than ever before, and it continues to grow.

How can we close the gap? Well, I suppose we could round up a bunch of assembly-line workers and force them to mow the lawns of corporate vice presidents. Because the gap I'm talking about is the gap in leisure time, and it's the least educated who are pulling ahead.

In 1965, leisure was pretty much equally distributed across classes. People of the same age, sex, and family size tended to have about the same amount of leisure, regardless of their socioeconomic status. But since then, two things have happened. First, leisure (like income) has increased dramatically across the board. Second, though everyone's a winner, the biggest winners are at the bottom of the socioeconomic ladder.

To quantify those changes, you've got to decide exactly what leisure means. You can start by deciding what it's not. Surely working at your desk or on the assembly line is not leisure. Neither is cleaning or ironing. But what about standing around the water cooler, riding the train to work, gardening, pet care, or tinkering with your car? What about playing board games with your children?

Those are judgment calls, but it turns out not to matter very much what calls you make. When professors Mark Aguiar and Erik Hurst combined the results of several large surveys (including studies where randomly chosen subjects kept detailed time diaries), they found that by *any* definition, the trends are clear.

In 1965, the average man spent 42 hours a week working at the office or the factory; throw in coffee breaks, lunch breaks, and commuting time, and you're up to 51 hours. Today, instead of spending 42 and 51 hours, he spends 36 and 40. What's he doing with all that extra time? He spends a little on shopping, a little on housework, and a lot on watching TV, reading the newspaper, going to parties, relaxing, going to bars, playing golf, surfing the Web, visiting

friends, and having sex. Overall, depending on exactly what you count, he's got an extra six to eight hours a week of leisure—call it the equivalent of nine extra weeks of vacation per year.

For women, time spent on the job is up from 17 hours a week to 24. With breaks and commuting thrown in, it's up from 20 hours to 26. But time spent on household chores is down from 35 hours a week to 22, for a net leisure gain of four to six hours. Call it five extra vacation weeks.

A small part of those gains is because of demographic change. The average American is older now and has fewer children, so it's not surprising that he or she works less. But even when you compare modern Americans to their 1965 counterparts—people with the same family size, age, and education—the gains are still on the order of 4 to 8 hours a week, or something like seven extra weeks of leisure per year.

But not for everyone. About 10 percent of us are stuck in 1965, leisurewise. At the opposite extreme, 10 percent of us have gained a staggering 14 hours a week or more. (Once again, your gains are measured in comparison to a person who, in 1965, had the same characteristics that you have today.) By and large, the biggest leisure gains have gone precisely to those with the most stagnant incomes—that is, the least skilled and the least educated. And conversely, the smallest leisure gains have been concentrated among the most educated, the same group that's had the biggest gains in income.

Aguiar and Hurst can't explain fully that rising inequality, just as nobody can explain fully the rising inequality in income. But there are, I think, two important morals here.

First, man does not live by bread alone. Our happiness depends partly on our incomes, but also on the time we spend with our friends, our hobbies, and our favorite TV shows. So, it's a good exercise in perspective to remember that by and large, the big winners in the income derby have been the small winners in the leisure derby, and vice versa.

Second, a certain class of pundits and politicians are quick to see any increase in income inequality as a problem that needs fixing—usually through some form of redistributive taxation. Applying the same philosophy to leisure, you could conclude that something must be done to reverse the trends of the past 40 years—say, by rounding up all those folks with extra time on their hands and putting them to (unpaid) work in the kitchens of their "less fortunate" neighbors. If you think it's OK to redistribute income but repellent to redistribute leisure, you might want to ask yourself what—if anything—is the fundamental difference.

QUESTION 01

The following conclusions can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Income inequality in the U.S. has been on the rise over the past four decades.
- Ⓐ The income gap between high- and low-skilled workers continues to grow.
- Ⓑ The author is unsure about how to close the income gap.
- Ⓓ The least educated is having more leisure time than their more educated counterparts.
- Ⓔ The author relies on irony to drive his message home.

QUESTION 02

According to the text, since 1965, in the United States,

- Ⓒ the distribution of leisure time across social classes has remained a function of socioeconomic status, age, sex, and family size.
- Ⓐ income has increased dramatically across the board.

- ② all social classes have enjoyed higher incomes and more leisure time.
 - ③ the poorer has remained at the bottom of the socioeconomic ladder.
 - ④ the distribution of leisure across social classes has become more skewed.
-

QUESTION 03

According to the text,

- Ⓐ the definition of leisure is a matter of judgement.
 - Ⓛ the number of calls one makes is irrelevant to the analysis of the distribution of leisure time.
 - Ⓜ in 1965, the average men spent 51 minus 42 hours a week (i.e. 9 hours/wk) on activities such as lunch breaks, commuting time, and coffee breaks.
 - Ⓝ in the span of four decades, the average man gained from six to eight hours per week of extra leisure time.
 - Ⓓ over the same period, women have fared better than men, leisurewise.
-

QUESTION 04

According to the text,

- Ⓐ the higher rate of unemployment has hazed the statistics that account for the rise in leisure time.
 - Ⓛ gains in leisure time are discernible even after demographic factors are accounted for.
 - Ⓜ being older and having fewer children are some of the reasons why Americans are now working less.
 - Ⓝ gains in income and in leisure time are positively correlated.
 - Ⓓ the most educated earn more because they work more.
-

QUESTION 05

The punch line of the essay is:

- Ⓐ Man does not live by bread alone.
 - Ⓛ Any increase in income inequality is a problem that needs fixing.
 - Ⓜ Leisure and income are both arguments of the workers' utility function and should thus be treated on an equal footing.
 - Ⓝ The big winners in the income derby have been the small winners in the leisure derby, and vice versa.
 - Ⓓ Folks with extra time on their hands should be rounded up and put to work in the kitchens of their "less fortunate" neighbors.
-

SECOND TEXT

Paying for Public Spending: Is There a Role for Earmarked Taxes?

(Abridged version of Margaret Wilkinson's "Paying for Public Spending: Is There a Role for Earmarked Taxes?" *Fiscal Studies* (1994) vol. 15, nº 4, pp. 119-35, adapted for the Exam).

Tax earmarking, or hypothecation, refers to the assigning of receipts either from a single tax base, or as a proportion from a wider pool of revenue, to a specific end use; it contrasts with general fund financing of expenditure from consolidated receipts. The idea has been seized on both by those who want to defend the public sector who think it would make taxation popular and by those who want to cut public spending who expect the opposite effect. Earmarking may be applied in a strong or substantive sense, or in a weak or nominal sense. In the strong case, revenue determines expenditure, or at least revenue must match expenditure, and there may be associated referendums on the amount of spending and the tax rate. In the weak case, earmarking is purely formal — undertaken to make the system more transparent and to inform the taxpayer of the cost of a service. Earmarking may also be wide, covering a whole spending program, or narrow, for a specific project within a program. The principal example of earmarking (nominal) in the UK today is National Insurance Contributions which go to the National Insurance Fund out of which contributory benefits are paid.

The idea of earmarking has made considerable progress among politicians. Supporters of earmarking who are on the Left or in the Center see it as a means of encouraging people to pay for better services (such as health and education). Those on the libertarian Right see it as demonstrating to voters the cost of state services and advancing opting out and privatization. A third view is that, whatever its outcome, earmarking would make for informed choices and more democracy. Finally, there are the skeptical who think that there should not be any greater role for earmarking than there is at present.

Attitudes to Public Spending and Taxation

A 1991 research on *British Social Attitudes* show that, in most areas of expenditure, people want more public spending. Even though the rubric warns 'Remember if you say "much more", it might require a tax increase to pay for it', 90 per cent for health and around 80 per cent for education and pensions want 'more' or 'much more' spending. 'The environment' and police/law enforcement are also viewed favorably. Respondents are neutral on unemployment benefits, and only defense spending and the arts are seen as areas to be cut.

However, they do not expect to pay higher taxes. How the conflict is reconciled? The research also shows what people think about levels of taxation on different incomes, and in which income group they place themselves. Fifty per cent of respondents thought that those in the high income group paid too little in taxes and, by implication, could pay more and fund desirable social expenditure. However, they found tax levels on those with middle and low incomes were about right or too high, and 96 per cent of respondents placed themselves in these income groups. Thus people think that those with 'high incomes' should pay more tax — but hardly anyone thinks that he or she has a high income. Given this situation, some politicians think that earmarking could make taxes less unpopular.

Traditional Public Finance

The traditional approach describes the allocative and distributive failures of the market, and the normative role of government in correcting those failures. Tax revenues from several sources are put into a single pot, a general fund, from which public services are provided. Equity in raising taxes is judged by ability to pay rather than by the benefit criterion on which earmarking is based. In the orthodox account, the government is shown to act as an omniscient

and benevolent institution, which improves on the market outcome and achieves an efficient allocation of resources. Traditional theory employs the device of a 'social welfare function' which guides an independent decision-taking budgetary authority. Critics of this account argue that in this approach, 'the government' is a black box into which voter preferences are fed and from which outcomes, which are claimed to be welfare-maximizing, emerge.

Traditional theorists take a pragmatic view of earmarking (Musgrave and Musgrave, 1989, and Rivlin, 1989), or ignore it entirely (Kay and King, 1990), or are skeptical (Dilnot, 1993). Musgrave and Musgrave admit that earmarking introduces rigidities into the budgetary procedure, but support strong earmarking where particular taxes are like charges on the consumer; they cite US gasoline taxes. In the most recent edition of their classic text, they allow that formal, information-giving earmarking may also have a part to play in the fiscal system. Rivlin finds earmarking reduces resistance to paying taxes; she points to the fact that there was no backlash to the 1983 US federal gasoline tax increase which 'paid to fix roads', nor to the repeated increases in US payroll taxes which fund social security. In Britain, Hills, of London School of Economics, supports earmarking as a measure to promote greater democracy (Hills, 1993). However, most traditional thinking on taxation rejects a large role for earmarked taxes.

The OECD definition of a tax appears to rule it out: 'the term taxes is confined to compulsory, *unrequited* payments to general government' (OECD, 1988). Orthodox public finance theorists argue that public spending should be determined by policy decisions, not by the amount of revenue raised by an earmarked tax. They point out that earmarking reduces the flexibility of the fiscal system: the yield of a tax and the revenue necessary for a service may at the start coincide, but over time, excess revenues may accumulate under some heads while there are deficiencies elsewhere. Dilnot (1993) shows Britain's principal earmarked tax does not determine the amount of spending on the programs they pay for. He points out that in the early 1980s, when high unemployment cut that tax revenue, the tax rate was raised; in the boom of the late 1980s, as receipts rose, the subsidy to the National Insurance Fund from general taxation was cut; and in the recession of the 1990s, the subsidy was increased. In his view, 'any further hypothecated taxes would principally be an exercise in deceiving voters that their tax payments controlled government spending in a way, which they simply will not'. However, he comments that more hypothecation might make it possible to raise more revenue, but remark that this would be on the basis of deluding taxpayers rather than increasing their choices over tax and spending decisions.

The Public Choice School

The theoretical base that libertarians refer to is the public choice school, which grew up in the 1950s and 1960s. The social welfare function has no place in the public choice model where the state is not 'an independent choosing agent', but 'exists only as a means through which individuals combine to accomplish collective or jointly desired objectives' (Buchanan, 1963). The public choice school contends that market failure is not corrected at zero cost. As well as market failure, there is government failure, which arises through the self-interested behavior of politicians and bureaucrats. The growth of the public sector is not a response to the demands of citizens, but a burden imposed by a powerful government bureaucracy. To restrain public spending, mechanisms to give more power to the citizen are necessary. Earmarked taxation is one of these mechanisms. Buchanan's seminal paper on earmarked taxation (Buchanan, 1963) argued that financing public services from a general fund allowed the citizen to vote only on the aggregate level of public services, whereas earmarking allowed the voter/taxpayer/beneficiary 'to participate *separately*, either directly or through his representative, in the several public expenditure decisions which may arise'. Thus voters could make 'private' choices on each public service by comparing their costs with their benefits. At the bottom line, earmarking represents a return to the benefit approach to equity in taxation.

An Unorthodox Approach

In a pamphlet, *Reconnecting Taxation* (1993), Mulgan and Murray contend that fundamental shifts in the nature of the economy and of society, which is now a 'sophisticated, consumerist culture', have made the old system unsustainable: the payment of taxes into a central pool out of which the state determines spending is too centralized, opaque and unresponsive. They base their arguments on 'a tradition which works from the ground up', which is suspicious of the state, and which 'can be found in Jeffersonian liberalism, Catholic social thinking and in more recent years in feminist and green approaches to government'. They propose an alternative agenda, an important part of which is 'to reconnect taxes and services, and to share sovereignty between elected representatives and citizens'. This reconnection will happen by hypothecating funds wherever possible. They propose 'citizen choice', rather than 'top-down decision-making'. To make it work, they propose a ballot on a series of options which would give information on the annual cost of each option to the average taxpayer.

QUESTION 06

According to the text, tax earmarking

- Ⓐ can be understood as the assigning of revenue from a specific tax to a specific purpose;
 - Ⓑ encompasses hypothecation of a certain proportion of revenue from one of more taxes to a specific end use;
 - Ⓒ enjoys broad popular support;
 - Ⓓ is expected both to make taxation popular and to increase support for public spending cuts;
 - Ⓔ implies the financing of public expenditures from consolidated revenues.
-

QUESTION 07

According to the text, tax earmarking

- Ⓐ may be applied in more than one sense,
 - Ⓑ requires revenue to match expenditures,
 - Ⓒ implies that revenue determines expenditure,
 - Ⓓ requires a referendum on the amount of expenditures and on the tax rate,
 - Ⓔ may be purely formal.
-

QUESTION 08

Several reasons justify support for earmarking among politicians. According to the text, earmarking

- Ⓐ is a means of making taxes more popular.
 - Ⓑ would make for informed choices and more democracy.
 - Ⓒ demonstrates the cost of public services.
 - Ⓓ underlines the arguments against privatization.
 - Ⓔ is a means of increasing tax revenues.
-

QUESTION 09

According to the text, a research on British attitudes towards public expenditures led to the conclusion that Britons want much more spending in

- Ⓒ health,
 - ① education,
 - ② law enforcement,
 - ③ employment benefits,
 - ④ national defense.
-

QUESTION 10

According to the text, research respondents

- Ⓒ want to increase expenditures, but not expect to pay more taxes.
 - ① think that higher income groups are undertaxed.
 - ② consider that people in lower income brackets are overtaxed.
 - ③ place themselves in the middle or higher income groups.
 - ④ think that earmarking would make taxes less unpopular.
-

QUESTION 11

According to the text, in the traditional approach to public finance

- Ⓒ tax revenues are put in a general fund from which public services are provided.
 - ① equity in raising taxes is judged by the ability to pay as well as the benefit criterion.
 - ② the government, albeit omniscient and benevolent, corrects market failures.
 - ③ a social welfare function device is employed to guide the independent decisions of the budgetary authority.
 - ④ the “black box” view of the government is groundless.
-

QUESTION 12

According to the text, some traditional theorists find merits in earmarking, as for instance,

- Ⓒ reduction of resistance to paying taxes.
 - ① promotion of greater democracy.
 - ② the introduction of rigidities to the budgetary procedure, which protects voters from undue political play.
 - ③ the absence of a backlash to the gasoline tax in the US, which “paid to fix roads”.
 - ④ the success of the increases in US payroll taxes to fund social security.
-

QUESTION 13

Orthodox finance theorists find fault with earmarking. As the text points out, such writers argue that earmarking

- Ⓒ may lead to the matching of revenue and expenditures at the start, but not over time.
 - Ⓐ may account for the accumulation of revenues over some heads while leaving others uncovered.
 - Ⓑ determines the amount of expenditures on the programs it pays for.
 - Ⓓ is an exercise in deceiving voters.
 - Ⓔ does not increase taxpayers choices over tax and spending decisions.
-

QUESTION 14

In his defense of earmarking, Buchanan, a stalwart of the Public Choice School, contends that

- Ⓒ earmarking allows a balanced combination of public and private choice on the provision of public services.
 - Ⓐ unless the state is an independent choosing agent, the social welfare function has no place in the public choice model.
 - Ⓑ one must account for government failure as well as for market failure.
 - Ⓓ earmarked taxation is a means of giving more power to the citizen.
 - Ⓔ the size of the public sector is matter of public choice.
-

QUESTION 15

According to the Unorthodox Approach, tax earmarking

- Ⓒ is a means of reconnecting taxes and services.
 - Ⓐ has been made unsustainable by shifts in the nature of the economy and society.
 - Ⓑ is a means of making the sharing of sovereignty between elected representatives and citizens possible.
 - Ⓓ although grounded on Jeffersonian approach to government, is just plain window-dressing.
 - Ⓔ is an important part of an agenda in which top-down decision-making is replaced by citizen choice.
-



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2007

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 19/10/2006 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **26/10/2006** – A partir das 20h, divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/face/eco/anpec2007> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **26 a 28/10/2006** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 26 até às 20h do dia 28/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **16/11/2006** – Entrega do **resultado** da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- **17/11/2006** – Divulgação do **resultado** pela Internet, nos *sites* acima citados.
- **24/11/2006** – Início do envio da confirmação de aceite pelos candidatos.
- **27/11/2006** - Último dia para os candidatos confirmarem se aceitam ou não o Centro para o qual foram convidados.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.

- Nas questões de 1 a 15, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**.
- Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**. PARAGRAPHS ARE NUMBERED ACCORDING TO THE QUESTION TO WHICH THEY REFER. HOWEVER, COMPREHENSION OF THE COMPLETE TEXT MAY BE IMPORTANT FOR THE ANSWER OF ANY PARTICULAR ITEM.

FIRST TEXT

THE MINT OF MAMMON

Reproduced from Jack Weatherford's *The History of Money*. New York: Three Rivers Press, 1997, pages 137–140.

(1) In the years following the early experiments with paper money in Europe and North America, one of the most interesting treatments of the subject was penned by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe in this poetic tragedy *Faust*. In some ways, *Faust* should be treated as two works since Goethe published Part I in 1808 but did not complete Part II until 1831, shortly before his death. The two parts represent the contrasting vision, interest, and style of a young versus an old man, and in some ways they represent the contrast between the medieval world of romance, belief, and magic and the modern world of finance, rationalism, and skepticism.

(2) The story of Dr. Faust, as related by Goethe in Part I, was already an old one when Goethe tackled it. It deals with a medieval alchemy professor who seeks to make gold from base metals and, more importantly, to acquire ultimate knowledge about the universe and human pleasure. Toward these ends, he makes a wager with the devil, promising his soul if the devil can grant him a moment of ecstasy that Faust will want to last forever. Faust sets out on a quest that includes seducing a beautiful young maiden and abandoning the pregnant girl after killing her brother. The story told in Part I of Goethe's *Faust* is a highly emotional tragedy written by a young genius at the start of his great career. Some scholars call it the quintessential literary work of the Romantic era.

(3) In the second part of the play, written at the end of Goethe's life, Faust and Mephistopheles visit the court of the emperor during the pre-Lenten carnival season of masquerades and tricks. The emperor is besieged by his treasurer and stewards reporting the lack of funds and the need to pay the wages of the soldiers and servants. His moneylenders demand payment on debts, and even the wine bill has come due.

Mephistopheles offers the emperor a way out of his financial mess. He has found the key to making gold, and the secret that all alchemists had sought for centuries. He obtains from the emperor permission to print paper money – “the heaven-sent leaf.”

(4 and 5) Faust comes to the emperor's carnival ball dressed appropriately as Plutus, the god of wealth, and through magic, he and Mephistopheles show the emperor the riches he can have by printing money. They convince the emperor to sign a note bearing the inscription "To whom it may concern, be by these presents known, this note is legal tender for one thousand crowns and is secured by the immense reserves of wealth safely stored underground in our Imperial States." He has based the value of his money on the future mining of gold, the untapped treasures still buried in the earth.

By the next morning, the emperor has forgotten that he signed the note, but during the night Mephistopheles has had thousands of copies of it made in various denominations. The new money has been unleashed to the great joy of creditors, debtors, soldiers, and other citizens. Already people are ordering new clothes, and business booms for the butcher and baker. Wine is flowing freely in the taverns, and even the dice roll more easily. Priests and prostitutes scurry about their business with greater enthusiasm because of the new money, and even the moneylenders are enjoying a brisk new business.

(6) "And people value this the same as honest gold?" asks the incredulous emperor. "The court and army take it as full pay? Much as I find it strange, I see I must accept it."

Like John Law and Benjamin Franklin, whose experiments with money made a lasting impression on Goethe, Faust found the key to the modern economic world in money. It was a system of borrowing against future earnings today. With this supply of seemingly endless paper money, Faust literally remakes the land by draining marshes, building factories and new farms, and digging canals.

(7) Goethe had shown that the modern money economy based on its strange new money was a "continuation of alchemy by other means". Writing in the first decades of the nineteenth century, Goethe seemed to forecast many of the industrial achievements of that age. In other writings, he predicted the building of the Suez Canal, and nearly a century before the opening of the Panama Canal and long before the United States had made an important appearance on the stage of world history, Goethe predicted that the young nation would build a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. As a scientist and statesman as well as a poet and playwright, he foresaw the great accomplishments and the shortcomings of the emerging industrial world that would be financed on the newly emerging monetary system of paper money.

(8 and 9) At first, the spread of Faust's new money brings happiness and improvement, but soon the hidden costs begin bubbling to the surface. Peasants are killed while developing their land. A new class of government functionaries arises with names such as *Quick-loot* and *Get-quick*, describing their attitudes toward life. Soon social unrest in the newly enriched nation leads to rebellion, and a new anti-emperor rises to challenge the old one.

The many versions of Faust's bargain with the devil all end the same way when the devil finally claims his due and descends with Faust into hell. Of all the writers and composers who tackle the story of the Faustian bargain with the devil, only Goethe, after a lifetime of studying human passion and behavior, gave the story a different ending. In the poem's final verses, a host of heavenly angels take the body of Faust away from Mephistopheles and sing that "for him whose striving never ceases, we can provide redemption."

(10) The seventeenth century marked the inauspicious debut of paper money onto the modern world scene, but as demonstrated by both the French and American cases, paper money carried great potential dangers. As long as it was supported by gold or silver, all seemed well and paper seemed just as reliable, and far more convenient, than precious metals. Invariably, however, the government or bank in charge of printing the money issued more paper than it had metal to back it. No matter how important the reason or how pressing the cause, once begun, the devaluation process spiraled, with more and more bills being issued at less and less value.

The dangers and temptations as well as the great mystery surrounding paper money weighed heavily on the thinkers and poets of the nineteenth century. In the play *Oedipus Tyrannus*, written in 1820 by Percy Bysshe Shelley, greed incites people to abuse paper money. This perspective on paper money becomes clear when Mammon appears and asks another character: "What's the matter, my dear fellow, now? ... Does money fail? Come to my mint, coin paper, till gold be at a discount, and ashamed to show his bilious face."

Money began as a specific, tangible commodity, as cowrie shells and stone disks, cacao beans and metal nuggets. In its second stage, it came in the form of paper which retained its tangibility but lost its value as a commodity. Paper money could not be eaten, as could salt blocks or cacao beans, nor could it be melted and formed into metal tools or ornaments, like copper, tin, and silver coins. Paper money lacked usefulness except as money. The use of coins and other commodities involved tremendous abstraction, but the use of paper made money even more abstract.

Whether seen as a solution to practical problems, as portrayed by Benjamin Franklin, or as a Faustian bargain with the devil, as portrayed by Goethe, paper money was to play a crucial role in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, bringing great profit to some at a great cost to others.

QUESTION 01

According to the text, Goethe's tragic poem – *Faust* –

- Ⓒ Presents an interesting treatment of the subject of paper money.
 - Ⓐ Is anything but an interesting treatment of the subject of paper money.
 - Ⓑ Inspired early experiments with paper money in Europe and North America.
 - Ⓓ Was published posthumously.
 - Ⓔ Contrasts certain aspects of the medieval and the modern worlds.
-

QUESTION 02

According to the text, the story of Dr. Faust:

- Ⓒ Was tackled, not created, by Goethe.
 - Ⓐ Deals with an alchemist whose chief endeavor is to transform base metals into gold.
 - Ⓑ Has been called the quintessential literary work of the Romantic era.
 - Ⓓ Shows the futility of a pact with the devil.
 - Ⓔ Is focused on the crimes of seduction and abandonment of a young maiden and murder of her brother.
-

QUESTION 03

According to text, the second part of the play

- Ⓒ Describes a carnival party at the emperor's court as a season of masquerades and tricks.
- Ⓐ Portrays the emperor as a man besieged by the financial troubles of the realm.
- Ⓑ Presents the circumstances which made the emperor amenable to Faust's and Mephistopheles' reasoning.

- ③ Qualifies paper money as a “gift from heaven.”
 - ④ Indicates how Faust’s and Mephistopheles’ joint project evolved into close camaraderie.
-

QUESTION 04

According to the text,

- Ⓒ The conniving partners convince the emperor of the advantages of printed money.
 - ① The note bearing the emperor’s signature is paper money with a face value of one thousand crowns.
 - ② The conniving partners outperformed the alchemists of old: while the latter tried to transform base metal into gold, the former succeeded in creating value on the basis of groundless belief in the existence of gold underground.
 - ③ On trust in the emperor rests the value of his paper money.
 - ④ Faust had to dress as the god of wealth to convince the emperor of the advantages of paper money.
-

QUESTION 05

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The emperor was compelled into signing the “To whom it may concern...” note.
 - ① The new money unleashed the great joy of society.
 - ② To the emperor’s surprise, the new money was enthusiastically received by the population in all walks of life.
 - ③ Wine was served free of charge in the taverns.
 - ④ As the economy boomed, gambling was discouraged.
-

QUESTION 06

According to the text, *Faust* presents money, in particular paper money as

- Ⓒ the key to the modern economic world,
 - ① a system that allows one to borrow against future earnings today,
 - ② an unlimited supply of resources for investments,
 - ③ an inspiration to Franklin and Law,
 - ④ a trick to fool a greedy monarch.
-

QUESTION 07

The text presents Goethe as

- Ⓒ the discoverer of a strange new money,
- ① a scientist and alchemist,
- ② a poet and playwright,

- ③ a man of foresight who could grasp the potential as well as the shortcomings of the emerging industrial capitalism,
 - ④ a writer with a keen understanding of human nature.
-

QUESTION 08

According to the text, paper money, far from being a miraculous formula, would also lead to

- Ⓒ hidden costs,
 - ① corruption,
 - ② happiness,
 - ③ social unrest,
 - ④ and, ultimately, to revolution.
-

QUESTION 09

According to the text,

- Ⓒ a wager with the devil inevitably leads the demise of the foolhardy human.
 - ① Mephistopheles was the devil himself.
 - ② bent on claiming his due, Mephistopheles fought a host of angels.
 - ③ Faust was redeemed because he never ceased to strive.
 - ④ Paper money was a devilish creation.
-

QUESTION 10

According to the text, paper money:

- Ⓒ made a promising and inauspicious debut onto the modern world scene in the seventeenth century.
 - ① is surrounded by dangers, the greatest of which stems from governments trying to shake off the yoke of the gold standard.
 - ② can be tinkered with, as seen in Mammon's reference to its "bilious face."
 - ③ involves tremendous abstractions, dangers, temptations and mysteries perceived only by thinkers and poets.
 - ④ is a step back from other forms of money.
-

SECOND TEXT

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

(Excerpts from J. Weatherford's *The History of Money*, pages 160-161 and 164-167).

(11) Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the directors of the Bank of England resisted governmental interference in their business. When the government established a royal commission to inquire into the activities and reserves of the bank, the bankers would only respond that the reserves were "very, very considerable." When asked to be a bit more specific, they said that they would be "very, very reluctant" to add to what they already said.

Under the Bank of England, Britain prospered. With a solid pound sterling, industrialization and trade grew steadily throughout the century of peace. In economic terms, it was the best of times for Europe. Gold provided the underpinning of that peace and prosperity, not because of any special quality of gold but simply because the gold standard acted as a huge restraint on governments so long as the country could not print paper money greater than the supply of gold backing it. When asked "Why gold?" one monetary expert reportedly answered, "because you can't trust governments, least of all democratic governments."

(12) As David Ricardo noted, "neither a State nor a bank ever has had the unrestricted power of issuing paper money, without abusing that power; in all States, therefore, the issue of paper money ought to be under some check and control; and none seems so proper as that of subjecting the issuers of paper money to the obligation of paying their notes, either in gold or in bullion." Throughout the Victorian era, the gold standard imposed the needed discipline on politicians.

(13) The autonomy of the Bank of England ended with the First World War. The need of the British government to finance its army once again took precedence over the discipline of the gold standard, and the bank printed far more money than it could convert into gold. Once the government had seen how easy it was to get money without the discipline of the gold standard, it was reluctant to return to the restraints of that yoke. After the war there was a brief attempt to return to the gold standard, but in 1931, Britain permanently dropped any pretense of tying the value of its currency to its deposits of gold. The era of gold and the heyday of the Bank of England had ended.

The gold standard, which formed the heart of the international currency system administered from the Bank of England in the City of London, represented the first completely global system uniting the world. Gold had done what no conqueror or religion had managed to do: it had brought virtually all people on earth into one social system.

(14) The First World War marked the end of the great era of world currency system based on gold. The war crushed the delicate balance that had existed between the separate and relatively independent spheres of government and economy in Britain. Power flowed into the hands of politicians and government administrators.

After more than two hundred years as a private institution, the Bank of England proved unable to survive the twentieth century movement toward national control over financial institutions. In a rising tide of Socialist sentiment, the Labour government nationalized the Bank of England in 1946. Because the bank was already regulated by the government and working so closely with it, the nationalization was more of a formal recognition of what had already occurred. Control over the bank's activities passed to the politically appointed chancellor of the exchequer.

(15) Soon after the nationalization of the bank, the government decided to put the picture of the sovereign on the bills, as it has been on the coins minted by the government. Queen Elizabeth II became the first monarch whose portrait appeared on British paper currency. The monarch's portrait on the currency clearly signified that the government now held supreme control over the currency and all institutions associated with it. The nationalization of the Bank of England marked the end of the a long process by which the government steadily increased its power over the financial sphere of British life and over British currency. It was the first of a long series of steps toward nationalizing the British financial system and economy.

No longer independent and no longer presiding over an independent money supply based on gold, the Bank of England became one more administrative office of the government. Rather than creating monetary policy and issuing money in accordance with its gold reserves, it carried out government policy and issued the amount ordered by the politicians. The subordination and eventual nationalization of the Bank of England represented a major victory of politics over banking and of government over money.

QUESTION 11

The following conclusions stem from the text:

- Ⓒ The directors of the Bank of England were consistently candid about the Bank's business.
 - Ⓐ The gold-backed pound sterling brought the best of times for Europe, if not for England.
 - Ⓑ Governments unrestrained by monetary discipline such as that provided by the gold standard are a threat to sustained prosperity.
 - Ⓓ Democratic governments are, for the most part, reliable.
 - Ⓔ The limited supply of gold is the gold standard's major drawback.
-

QUESTION 12

According to David Ricardo:

- Ⓒ No country or bank has ever had unrestricted power of issuing paper money.
 - Ⓐ If allowed, any issuer of paper money, be it a State or a bank, would have abused the power of doing it.
 - Ⓑ The issue of paper money ought to be under government control.
 - Ⓓ The obligation of the issuers of paper money to pay the notes they issue in either gold or bullion is a proper way of controlling the supply of paper money.
 - Ⓔ The need to discipline politicians was a necessity of Victorian England.
-

QUESTION 13

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The autonomy of the Bank of England is maintained to this day.
 - Ⓐ Practical experience during the war years, not solid theory, led to the dropping out of the gold standard.
 - Ⓑ The heyday of the Bank of England ended in 1914.
 - Ⓓ The Bank of England administered the international currency system.
 - Ⓔ The gold standard created a virtually global social system.
-

QUESTION 14

According to the text,

- Ⓒ up to WWI, government and economy were independent from each another;
 - Ⓐ WWI shifted the balance of power in favor of politicians and bureaucrats thus leading to the end of the bank of England;
 - Ⓑ the First World War marked the end of the gold standard;
 - Ⓓ Government control of the Bank of England predates its nationalization in 1946;
 - Ⓔ the rising tide of Socialist sentiment led to the end of the financial institutions based on gold.
-

QUESTION 15

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The sovereign's portrait appeared first on coins minted by the government, not on paper currency.
 - ① The sovereign's picture on British paper currency had a highly symbolic importance.
 - ② Nationalization of the British financial system and economy is an ongoing process.
 - ③ Victory of politics over banking and of government over money were defeats for the economy.
 - ④ A financial institution that creates money according to an immutable rule is hardly independent.
-



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2006

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2° Dia: 06/10/2005 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Recomenda-se, nas questões apresentadas a seguir, não marcar ao acaso: cada item
 $\frac{1}{n}$
cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos** já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação da prova do(a) candidato(a).
7. A saída de candidatos com o Caderno de Provas, ou parte dele, **só** será permitida, **após haver transcorrido 1 hora e 15 minutos** do início da prova.

AGENDA

- 13/10/2005 – A partir das 20h, divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/face/eco/anpec2006> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- 14 a 15/10/2005 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 14 até às 20h do dia 15/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato.
- 17/11/2005 – Entrega do resultado da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- 18/11/2005 – Divulgação do resultado pela Internet, nos *sítes* acima citados.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.

Nas questões de **1** a **15**, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**.

Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**. TWO TEXTS ARE PRESENTED. EACH ONE CONSTITUTES A SINGLE UNIT AND MUST BE READ IN ITS ENTIRETY FOR PROPER COMPREHENSION. THE DIVISION OF THE TEXTS INTO SECTIONS IS MEANT TO FACILITATE THE LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF EACH QUESTION.

TEXT 1

Rescuing environmentalism

(From The Economist print edition, Apr 21st 2005)

Market forces could prove the environment's best friend—if only greens could learn to love them

"The environmental movement's foundational concepts, its method for framing legislative proposals, and its very institutions are outmoded. Today environmentalism is just another special interest." Those damning words come not from any industry lobby or right-wing think-tank. They are drawn from "The Death of Environmentalism", an influential essay published recently by two greens with impeccable credentials. They claim that environmental groups are politically adrift and dreadfully out of touch. They are right. In America, greens have suffered a string of defeats on high-profile issues. They are losing the battle to prevent oil drilling in Alaska's wild lands, and have failed to spark the public's imagination over global warming. Even the stridently ungreen George Bush has failed to galvanize the environmental movement. The solution, argue many elders of the sect, is to step back from day-to-day politics and policies and "energize" ordinary punters with talk of global-warming calamities and a radical "vision of the future commensurate with the magnitude of the crisis".

QUESTION 01

The article's introduction leads the reader to expect:

- © an apologetic appraisal of the environmental movement;

- ① a staunch condemnation of the environmental movement;
- ② an essay on the movement's change of character;
- ③ a critical analysis of the movement's orientation;
- ④ the environmental movement to be pronounced in dire need to change itself.

QUESTION 02

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Environmentalists in America have a high public profile;
- ① The "ungreen" George Bush should be credited for failing the greens;
- ② The greens have gained from Bush's anti-environmental policies;
- ③ Environmentalists' leaders response to the failures of the movement is to blow up the consequences of a lax attitude towards the environment;
- ④ Environmentalists' leaders have drawn misguided lessons from the movement's failures.

Europe's green groups, while politically stronger, are also starting to lose their way intellectually. Consider, for example, their invocation of the woolly "precautionary principle" to demonize any complex technology (next-generation nuclear plants, say, or genetically modified crops) that they do not like the look of. A more sensible green analysis of nuclear power would weigh its (very high) economic costs and (fairly low) safety risks against the important benefit of generating electricity with no greenhouse-gas emissions.

QUESTION 03

The text

- Ⓒ advocates cost/benefit analyses as the proper way to evaluate technologies with environmental impact.
- ① opposes any next-generation technologies.
- ② supports the "precautionary principle".
- ③ considers European greens to be losing their bearings of the environmental issues.
- ④ implies, en passant, that nuclear power carries fairly low safety risks.

Small victories and bigger defeats

The coming into force of the UN's Kyoto protocol on climate change might seem a victory for Europe's greens, but it actually masks a larger failure. The most promising aspect of the treaty—its innovative use of market-based instruments such as carbon-emissions trading—was resisted tooth and nail by Europe's greens. With courageous exceptions, American green groups also remain deeply suspicious of market forces.

If environmental groups continue to reject pragmatic solutions and instead drift toward Utopian (or dystopian) visions of the future, they will lose the battle of ideas. And that would be a pity, for the world would benefit from having a thoughtful green movement. It would also be ironic, because far-reaching advances are already under way in the management of the world's natural resources—changes that add up to a different kind of green revolution. This could yet save the greens (as well as

doing the planet a world of good).

QUESTION 04

According to the text, the coming into force of the UN's Kyoto protocol on climate change

- Ⓐ was a failure,
- Ⓑ was resisted tooth and nail by the European greens,
- Ⓒ ushered in the use of market-based instruments in innovative ways,
- Ⓓ was supported by the American environmental movement,
- Ⓔ highlighted the differences between the American and the European movements.

QUESTION 05

The text

- Ⓐ finds the environmental groups at fault for rejecting pragmatic solutions in favor of utopian visions of the future.
- Ⓑ warns the environmental groups that they risk losing the battle of ideas.
- Ⓒ states that advances in the management of natural resources have by-passed the environmental movement.
- Ⓓ pities the downfall of the environmental movement.
- Ⓔ considers the environmental movement has spurred a new kind of green revolution.

"Mandate, regulate, litigate." That has been the green mantra. And it explains the world's top-down, command-and-control approach to environmental policymaking. Slowly, this is changing. Yesterday's failed hopes, today's heavy costs and tomorrow's demanding ambitions have been driving public policy quietly towards market-based approaches. One example lies in the assignment of property rights over "commons", such as fisheries, that are abused because they belong at once to everyone and no one. Where tradable fishing quotas have been issued, the result has been a drop in over-fishing. An emission trading is also taking off. America led the way with its sulphur-dioxide trading scheme, and today the EU is pioneering carbon-dioxide trading with the (albeit still controversial) goal of slowing down climate change.

QUESTION 06

According to the text,

- Ⓐ the so-called "green mantra" surmises their approach to environmental policy.
- Ⓑ market-based approaches to environmental policy are quietly turning into options of choice.
- Ⓒ carbon-dioxide trading is slowing down climate change.
- Ⓓ past experience and rising ambitions for the future are the forces that are shaping up market-based approaches to environmental policies.
- Ⓔ the assignment of property rights over commonly owned resources such as fisheries has failed to curb over-fishing.

These, however, are obvious targets. What is really intriguing are efforts to value previously ignored "ecological services", both basic ones such as water filtration and flood prevention, and luxuries such as preserving wildlife. At the same time,

advances in environmental science are making those valuation studies more accurate. Market mechanisms can then be employed to achieve these goals at the lowest cost. Today, countries from Panama to Papua New Guinea are investigating ways to price nature in this way.

QUESTION 07

According to the text

- Ⓒ the value of ecological services is either nil or ignored.
- ① water filtration and flood prevention are basic ecological services while wildlife preservation is a luxury.
- ② it remains to be seen whether market mechanisms can be reliably used to price nature.
- ③ in the effort to value nature, science is coming to the rescue.
- ④ Panama and Papua New Guinea are well established testing grounds for market-based environmental policies.

Rachel Carson meets Adam Smith

If this new green revolution is to succeed, however, three things must happen. The most important is that prices must be set correctly. The best way to do this is through liquid markets, as in the case of emissions trading. Here, politics merely sets the goal. How that goal is achieved is up to the traders.

A proper price, however, requires proper information. So the second goal must be to provide it. The tendency to regard the environment as a "free good" must be tempered with an understanding of what it does for humanity and how. Thanks to the recent Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the World Bank's annual "Little Green Data Book" (released this week), that is happening. More work is needed, but thanks to technologies such as satellite observation, computing and the internet, green accounting is getting cheaper and easier. Which leads naturally to the third goal, the embrace of cost-benefit analysis.

QUESTION 08

According to the text,

- Ⓒ the new "green revolution's" success hinges on correct price sets, proper information, and cost-benefit analyses.
- ① liquid markets warrant correct prices.
- ② politics should have no role in the setting of "correct" prices, traders do.
- ③ the tendency to regard the environment as a "free good" must be balanced with the understanding of what it does for humankind.
- ④ new technologies are making "green accounting" both easier and cheaper.

At this, greens roll their eyes, complaining that it reduces nature to dollars and cents. In one sense, they are right. Some things in nature are irreplaceable—literally priceless. Even so, it is essential to consider trade-offs when analyzing almost all green problems. The marginal cost of removing the last 5% of a given pollutant is often far higher than removing the first 5% or even 50%: for public policy to ignore such facts would be inexcusable.

QUESTION 09

According to the text

- Ⓒ greens do not take well the idea of green accounting.
- ① one must concede that there are limits to green accounting.
- ② public policy cannot ignore the fact that the marginal cost of cleaning up nature may not slope downwards.
- ③ the task of cleaning up the environment is subject to decreasing returns of scale.
- ④ only renewable resources can be priced.

If governments invest seriously in green data acquisition and co-ordination, they will no longer be flying blind. And by advocating data-based, analytically rigorous policies rather than pious appeals to "save the planet", the green movement could overcome the skepticism of the ordinary voter. It might even move from the fringes of politics to the middle ground where most voters reside.

Whether the big environmental groups join or not, the next green revolution is already under way. Rachel Carson, the crusading journalist who inspired greens in the 1950s and 60s, is joining hands with Adam Smith, the hero of free-marketeers. The world may yet leapfrog from the dark ages of clumsy, costly, command-and-control regulations to an enlightened age of informed, innovative, incentive-based greenery.

QUESTION 10

According to the text

- Ⓒ for lack of information about the environment and how it functions, governments are still at a loss when it comes to environmental policy.
- ① Rachel Carson has shaken hands with Adam Smith.
- ② appeals to "save the planet" still inspire large segments of society.

- ③ command-and-control is to the dark ages what incentive-based policies are to the enlightenment.
- ④ despite the environmental groups and their insistence on regulations, the world is moving towards enlightened, incentive-based, environmental policies.

TEXT 2

Headdresses and Hemlines

(Excerpts from Edward Chancellor's *Devil Take the Hindmost, A History of Financial Speculation* (Plume, 2000), pp. 44-48. The original text has been edited to conform the objectives of the Exam.

Seventeen-century investors were no less sophisticated than their counterparts in the modern world. The valuation of annuities and lottery tickets, both of which paid an income for a limited number of years but did not return the principal, involved the process of discounting future cash flows. What is nowadays called the "time value of money" is clearly comprehended in John Law's remark that "*anticipation is always at a discount... \$ 100 to be paid now is of more value than \$ 1000 to be paid by \$ 10 a year for 100 years*".

QUESTION 11

According to the text

- Ⓐ Seventeen-century investors weren't as sophisticated as present-day ones.
- Ⓑ lottery tickets pay an income for a limited number of years but do not return the principal.
- Ⓒ John Law's calculation does not hold true if a discount rate of 100% per year is applied to the future income.
- Ⓓ John Law did not understand the saying that "time is money".
- Ⓔ the valuation of annuities is different from the valuation of lottery tickets.

The concept of fundamental or "intrinsic" value was also understood by players in the early stock market, although misleading prospectuses, the manipulation of share prices, and the stock market boom made its discovery an even more difficult task than usual. After the 1690s boom, Daniel Defoe (of Robinson Crusoe fame) stated that many stocks had been raised above their "intrinsic value" and that shares in the East India Company had sold at between 300 and 400 percent above their nominal value "*without any material difference in intrinsic value*". The contemporary land-bank projectors, who wanted to replace a gold-backed currency with one supported by the value of land, even realized that the notion of "intrinsic value" was an oxymoron*, since "intrinsic" suggested an inward quality, while "value" was always external. For instance, Nicholas Barbon argued that "*things have no value in themselves, it is opinion and fashion which brings them into use and gives them a value*". John Law, who was also a land-bank projector, went even further and claimed that price was simply the result of the interaction of supply and demand. Applied to the stock market, Law's idea suggests that share prices are determined by liquidity (the supply of new funds to the market) rather than a reflection of inherent values.

* Note: Oxymoron (oximoro em português) “is a figure of speech in which opposite or contradictory ideas are combined (e.g. *thunderous silence, sweet sorrow*)”. Webster’s New Dictionary.

QUESTION 12

According to the text

- Ⓒ the understanding of the concept of intrinsic value was made more difficult by misleading stock market prospect, manipulation of share prices, and the stock market boom (of the period).
- ① the author of “Crusoé” implied that East India Company share prices bore no relation to their intrinsic values.
- ② present-day land-bank projectors want to replace gold-backed currency with a land-backed currency.
- ③ the expression “intrinsic value” involves two contradictory words: intrinsic and value, hence, the oxymoron.
- ④ Law’s idea that share prices are determined by liquidity implies they have no link to supply and demand.

The land-bankers’ argument that value was an extrinsic quality – subject to changing “opinion and fashion” – was particularly relevant to the stock market, since from the launch of diving companies onwards the market had fallen for a succession of fads. The rise of the stock market in the early 1690s was accompanied by a fashion for increasingly extravagant ladies’ headdresses, which climbed in height from the early 1690s until they peaked at over seven feet in 1695 (the year the stock market crashed). This prompted Sir Richard Steel to remark that “*Stocks have risen and fallen in proportion to headdresses*” – an observation which anticipates the connection between women’s rising hemlines and the stock market in the 1920s (what has become the “*hemline theory of stock prices*”). In 1919 the average level of the hem above the ground was 10 percent of a woman’s height. In 1920, during the postwar recovery, the hemline rose to around 20 percent. In the recession of 1921, it fell back to around 10 percent. As the bull market took off in 1924, hemlines rose until they reached 25 percent, in 1927, at which point they met the knee. They remained there until late 1929. After the Great Crash, hemlines fell until with the onset of the Great Depression they brushed the ground.

QUESTION 13

According to the text, the “hemline theory of stock prices”

- Ⓒ anticipates the connection between share prices and headdresses.
- ① is presented as evidence in favor of the argument that value is an extrinsic quality.
- ② fits the behavior of stock prices from 1919 until the aftermath of the Great Crash rather closely.
- ③ has no historical precedent.
- ④ is groundless in face of contemporary events.

There are several possible interpretations of Steele's comment: A daring and extravagant fashion might indicate that stock market profits were being spent on gaudy display, a sign of the conspicuous consumption which accompanies every speculative episode. On the other hand, one might see in the rising headdress of the moneyed man's mistress (or later of the rising hemline of the 1920s flapper) an indication of the moral laxity of speculative periods, when the spirit of self-interest is dominant and more sober virtues are despised. It appears more likely, however, that Steele was suggesting that market values – evanescent, ephemeral, and extravagant – were as much a reflection of passing fashion as female modes of attire. A fashionable style, like a speculative movement, is subject to a popular consensus and follows a trend until it reaches a point of extravagance from which it can only retreat.

QUESTION 14

According to the text, the correlation between headdresses and share prices, pointed out by Steele,

- Ⓐ is spurious.
- Ⓑ suggests that speculative gains in the stock market tend to be spent in gaudy displays.
- Ⓒ is itself as evanescent and extravagant as female modes of attire.
- Ⓓ is coherent with the moral laxity of speculative periods, when more sober virtues are despised.
- Ⓔ can be explained by the fact that fashion and speculative movements alike are subject to popular consensus.

Keynes argued that since the future could not be known with any degree of certainty values in the stock market ultimately depend on a state of confidence, itself the outcome of the “mass psychology of a large number of ignorant individuals.” Observing the undulations of the market and the constant flux of credit more than two centuries earlier, Steele anticipated what has been called the “*Castles in the Air*” theory of value.

This theory suggests that shares have no intrinsic value and share prices are simply the product of investor psychology. One of the earliest associations of “castles in the air” with investment appears in Jonathan Swift's poem *The Bubble* (1720), written after the collapse of the South Sea Company. In this poem, Swift attacks the company's fraudulent directors and its credulous shareholders:

*While some build Castles in the Air,
Directors build'em in the Seas;
Subscribers plainly see them there,
For Fools will see as Wise men please.*

QUESTION 15

One can infer from the text that

- Ⓒ values are the product of a skittish and trivial mass psychology.
- Ⓐ stock trade is dependent of a transient state of confidence.
- Ⓑ the worst effects of fraud can be contained by dissemination of pertinent information.
- Ⓓ companies float on the waves of speculative euphoria.
- Ⓔ the arguments presented apply only to unregulated markets.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2005

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 21/10/2004 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta $\frac{1}{n}$ divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. Durante a realização das provas é terminantemente proibida a utilização de telefone celular ou pager. Os aparelhos devem ficar desligados e fora de alcance, enquanto o candidato permanecer no local de prova.
6. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
7. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
8. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
9. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- 27/10/2004 – A partir das 20h, divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/face/eco/anpec2005> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- 28 a 29/10/2004 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 28 até às 20h do dia 29/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato (página 22).
- 18/11/2004 – Entrega do resultado da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- 19/11/2004 – Divulgação do resultado pela Internet, nos *sítes* acima citados.

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- Nas questões de **1 a 15**, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**.
- Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXT THAT FOLLOWS, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**. THE TEXT IS A SINGLE UNIT AND MUST BE READ IN ITS ENTIRETY FOR PROPER COMPREHENSION. THE DIVISION INTO SECTIONS IS MEANT TO FACILITATE THE LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF EACH QUESTION.

TEXT

THE THIRD DEGREE

(Edward Chancellor. *The devil take the hindmost: a history of financial speculation*. New York: Plume Books, 1999: 345-349.)

John Maynard Keynes's personal and successful experience of speculation led him to the conclusion that markets were fundamentally inefficient. In his *General Theory*, Keynes defined speculation as the attempt to forecast changes in the psychology of the market. He likened speculation to a newspaper competition in which the competitors have to pick out six prettiest faces from hundreds of photographs,

"so that each has to pick, not those faces which he himself finds prettiest, but those which he thinks likeliest to catch the fancy of the other competitors, all of whom are looking at the problem from the same point of view... We have reached the third degree where we devote our intelligences to anticipating what average opinion expects the average opinion to be."

QUESTION 01

According to the text, Keynes

- © enjoyed speculation;
- ① liked competition;
- ② studied the psychology of the market;
- ③ used a metaphor to explain what speculation is all about;
- ④ reached the conclusion that markets were inefficient through his own personal experience.

Speculation which is a beneficial, indeed vital, component of the capitalist process has come to dominate the system to an unhealthy degree. To repeat Keynes's warning from the 1930s: "when the capital development of a country becomes a by-product of the activities of a casino, the job is likely to be ill-done." Momentum trading, trend-following speculators, overleveraged hedge funds, and corporate managements obsessed with daily fluctuations in share quotations are unlikely to produce the optimal distribution of scarce resources in the global economy. We have reached Keynes's "third degree."

QUESTION 02

The text leads to the conclusion that speculation

- Ⓐ is a vital component of the capitalist process;
- Ⓑ has always dominated the capitalist system;
- Ⓒ is harmful to capitalism;
- Ⓓ may be either good or bad: It is a matter of degree; and it depends upon the circumstances;
- Ⓔ is a by-product of the activities of a casino.

QUESTION 03

According to the text, Keynes' concept of "third degree"

- Ⓐ is ill-defined;
- Ⓑ is undefined;
- Ⓒ refers to situations in which speculation distorts resources allocation globally;
- Ⓓ occurs when corporate decision making is oriented by momentum trends;
- Ⓔ is reached when society's economic decision making process is tainted by speculation.

Politicians and economists, pondering the problems caused by unfettered speculation, face an old dilemma. As Alexander Baring, head of the family lately brought down by Nick Leeson, remarked in 1825, any attempt to check speculation might be counterproductive: *"the remedy would be worse than the disease, if, in putting a stop to this evil, they (the authorities) put a stop to the spirit of enterprise."*

QUESTION 04

According to the text,

- Ⓐ politicians and economists constantly worry about unfettered speculation;
- Ⓑ Nick Leeson brought the head of Alexander Baring's family down;
- Ⓒ Alexander Baring alerted to the risks which attempts to curb speculation might pose;
- Ⓓ the thrust of Baring's argument is that checking speculation might bring about an evil that is even worse than speculation itself,
- Ⓔ Nick Leeson remarked that any attempt to control speculation might backfire.

Governments have frequently attempted to control speculation by outlawing its

tools and practices. Yet on each occasion, speculators have found ways to circumvent regulations. They have also interpreted laws against speculation as a sign of weakness on the part of governments, which has caused them to step up their activities. Keynes whimsically proposed that speculation might be discouraged if people were forced to make investments, like marriage, for life (a solution which would have produced a lifetime of frustration for those unfortunate enough to make a poor initial choice). More seriously, he considered a penal rate of capital gains tax on short-term holdings. As we have seen, however, high rates of capital gains tax on short-term property investments in Japan actually stimulated the Tokyo property boom in the 1980s by reducing liquidity in the market. It is arguable that taxes on capital gains actually contribute to stock market bubbles since investors with large profits become reluctant to sell even when they believe stocks are overvalued. Keynes also suggested that a transaction tax be levied on U.S. share purchases on the grounds that "casinos should, in the public interest, be inaccessible and expensive."

QUESTION 05

According to the text, governments

- Ⓐ have consistently failed in their attempts to control speculation,
- Ⓑ outlawed speculation;
- Ⓒ are too weak to bring speculators under heel;
- Ⓓ have often tried to outsmart speculators;
- Ⓔ have often tried to harness speculation by making its tools and practices illegal.

QUESTION 06

With regards to Keynes's proposals to discourage speculation, the following statements are true:

- Ⓐ The proposals were made on a whim.
- Ⓑ The proposals were thoroughly thought out.
- Ⓒ The suggestion that a transaction tax be levied on U.S. share purchases rests on moral grounds.
- Ⓓ Capital gains on short term holdings should be heavily taxed.
- Ⓔ It is not a settled issue that a tax on capital gains is capable of thwarting stock market bubbles.

Several economists argue that central bankers should consider asset prices along with consumer prices in their inflation targets. The problem with this suggestion is that nobody can prove definitively that share prices are rising because of speculative pressure rather than a genuinely improved outlook. As Alan Greenspan asked in December 1996, “how do we know when irrational exuberance has unduly escalated asset values?” Only in retrospect does the answer to this question become clear.

QUESTION 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Only in retrospect it is possible to tell whether escalated asset values are due to speculative pressure or to improved economic outlook.
- ① Monetary policy should be used to curb unduly escalation of asset prices. Such is the suggestion of several economists.
- ② For Alan Greenspan, it is impossible to tell whether markets are irrationally exuberant.
- ③ Central bankers cannot fight speculative bubbles because they can’t tell a speculative bubble from soundly based hikes in asset values.
- ④ Several economists suggest that inflation indices should encompass assets prices.

Furthermore, the central banker’s main tool for controlling speculation is raising interest rates. As long as speculators continue to anticipate large profits from capital gains they are not deterred by high interest rates. And, as Keynes observed in the 1930s, raising interest rates to control speculation at the end of the business cycle damages the whole economy. The only other tool left to central bankers is to issue warnings to speculators to desist from their activities – what was called “moral suasion” in the 1920s. Time and time again, such warnings have been made by authorities and on no occasion have speculators heeded a word.

QUESTION 08

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Central bankers lack efficient enough tools for controlling speculation.
- ① Moral suasion could be more effective if the authorities pay heed to Keynes’ advice.
- ② Raising interest rates for controlling speculation is a futile exercise if expected capital gains are high.
- ③ Governments should use “moral suasion” to deter speculative behavior.
- ④ Consistently, speculators are undaunted by warnings made by authorities that they should desist from their activities.

During the Great Depression, American policymakers decided that speculation was best controlled by limiting the speculators’ access to financial leverage. As a result, margin loans were limited by federal law to 50 percent of stock values. This policy has since broken down with the advent of financial derivatives, as the case of LTCM demonstrates in extremis. (Note: LTCM stands for Long-Term Capital Management, a

nearly bankrupt hedge fund bailed out by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1998). It has recently been proposed that derivatives should be subject to the same margin limits as conventional stock purchases. Restrictions on speculators' ability to achieve almost limitless leverage through the derivatives market might lessen the risk of systemic crisis in the financial world. Improved information in the almost unregulated derivatives world would also hinder excessive accumulation of debt, such as occurred at LTCM.

QUESTION 09

According to the text, Depression Era policy of limiting speculators' access to financial leverage

- Ⓐ has since become ineffective;
- Ⓑ has been overturned by new legislation;
- Ⓒ should be extended to include financial derivatives;
- Ⓓ may be improved through the spread of relevant information;
- Ⓔ justifies leaving the derivatives markets unfettered.

The issue of speculation in emerging markets and the unfettered trade in foreign currencies is the most immediate and vexing problem faced by policymakers. Politicians and central bankers worry about how to achieve economic stability without inhibiting the flexibility necessary for growth. Yet flows of speculative capital into fragile emerging markets have not brought any visible long-term benefits. Indeed, it can be argued that they have actually hindered the evolution of the liberal market system in many countries. In this instance, speculation has been no friend of capitalism.

QUESTION 10

With respect to the issue of speculation in foreign currencies in emerging markets, the text makes it clear that

- Ⓐ foreign trade should be fettered;
- Ⓑ controlling trade in foreign currencies risks reducing the flexibility necessary for growth;
- Ⓒ emerging markets can't do without the inflow of capital;
- Ⓓ policymakers are vexed by the need to achieve exchange rate stability;
- Ⓔ the inflow of speculative capital is yet to demonstrate its merits in many countries.

There have been a number of proposals, of varying degree of practicality, about how best to deal with the problem of foreign currency instability. The reintroduction of capital controls, controls on foreign borrowing, improved accountancy and less cronyism on emerging markets, a tax on capital inflows into emerging markets, a tax on foreign exchange transactions, controls on hedge funds, the reform of the International Monetary Fund so it can perform effectively the function of the lender of the last resort, and even the establishment of a world central bank are among the ideas floated by policymakers who appeared wrong-footed by the unexpected appearance of world financial crisis. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the French finance minister, has called for the construction of a "new Bretton Woods."

QUESTION 11

According to the text, the proposals to deal with the problem of foreign currency instability

- Ⓐ are mutually inconsistent;
- Ⓑ are impractical;
- Ⓒ have generally been floated by policymakers surprised by the appearance of world financial crisis;
- Ⓓ are prejudiced against emerging markets;
- Ⓔ include the reenactment of certain Bretton Woods' clauses, e.g., the fixed exchange rates regimen.

Although a new system of fixed currencies would necessitate a degree of capital controls, there is no evidence that this would actually inhibit economic growth. In fact, the growth rates of Western nations have actually declined since the early 1970s. Providing currencies with fixed values would also obviate the need for derivatives, which could be allowed to wither on the vine without posing any further threat to the financial system. European businesses are the keenest supporters of the European single currency project because it saves them the cost and uncertainty of hedging their trading operations in the derivatives markets. Investors in foreign countries might forgive capital controls and restrictions on the early withdrawal of investments if they had greater confidence that economic conditions in these countries would not be suddenly undermined by speculative currency attacks. A fixed currency system would also define the limits of speculation in the manner performed by the gold standard in the nineteenth century.

QUESTION 12

According to the text, the proposed system of fixed currencies

- Ⓐ would obviate the need for capital controls;
- Ⓑ could stimulate economic growth;
- Ⓒ could dispense with the need for derivatives;
- Ⓓ would eliminate the destabilizing danger posed by derivatives;
- Ⓔ would increase the need for hedging trade operations.

QUESTION 13

The following statements are true:

- Ⓒ The fact that growth rates of Western nations have declined since the early 1970s is presented as evidence that fixed currencies inhibit growth.
- ① Derivatives could be allowed to wither on the vine without posing further threats to consumers' welfare.
- ② If the expression "fixed exchange rate among the European countries" had been used in lieu of "European single currency" the text's meaning would have been unaltered.
- ③ Derivatives markets offer a mechanism through which businesses can hedge their trade operations.
- ④ The fixed currency system is likened to the nineteenth century gold standard.

When the tide turns against the speculator there is an inevitable loss of liberty. In *The Road to Serfdom* (first published in 1949), the Austrian economist Friedrich von Hayek declared that state control of foreign exchange dealing was a "decisive advance on the path to totalitarianism and the suppression of the individual liberty." Hayek believed that from a mixed economy there would be an inevitable progression to socialism. History has proved Hayek wrong. His analysis underestimated the power of speculation, even in quasi-socialist economies, to pull in the opposite direction. Speculation undermined the Bretton Woods system of fixed currencies and, more recently, it has destroyed the state-managed capitalism of Japan and other Asian nations. As an anarchic force, speculation demands continuing government restrictions, but inevitably it will break any chains and run amok. The pendulum swings back and forth between economic liberty and constraint.

QUESTION 14

According to Hayek,

- Ⓒ any move to curb speculation implies loss of individual freedom;
- ① the Bretton Woods system of fixed currency is clearly superior to the flexible exchange rate regimen;
- ② the power of speculation cannot be underestimated;
- ③ a mixed economy is a step in the direction of socialism;
- ④ the pendulum swings back and forth between economic liberty and constraint.

QUESTION 15

According to the text, speculation

- Ⓒ destroyed the state-managed crony economies of Japan and other Asian nations;
- ① had the power to pull quasi-socialist economies back towards free market capitalism;
- ② is an anarchic force: It demands continuing government restrictions, but cannot be controlled;
- ③ upheld the Bretton Woods system of fixed currencies;
- ④ broke the chains of government and ran amok.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2004

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 16/10/2003 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).

AGENDA

- 22/10/2003 – A partir das 20h, divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/ih/eco/> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- 23 a 24/10/2003 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 23 até às 20h do dia 24/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato (página 22).
- 19/11/2003 – Entrega do resultado da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- 20/11/2003 – Divulgação do resultado pela Internet, nos *sítes* acima citados.

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- Nas questões de **1 a 15**, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**.
- Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

Com base no texto abaixo, julgue se as afirmativas são **verdadeiras** ou **falsas**, de acordo com o comando. O texto completo foi segmentado tão somente para facilitar a localização da questão, ou questões. Entretanto, a compreensão de qualquer segmento poderá ser comprometida se o texto não foi lido integralmente. Por isso, leia o texto completo antes de começar a responder.

The Origins of Structuralism

H.W. Arndt. *Modern Political Economy and Latin America*. Eds. Jeffry Frieden, Manuel Pastor Jr., and Michael Tomz. Westview Press, 2000: 5-9.

Introduction

In his recent book on economic development, I.M.D. Little distinguishes two broad categories of development economics. He calls them ‘neoclassical economics’ and ‘structuralism’.

“The structuralist sees the world as inflexible. Change is inhibited by obstacles, bottlenecks and constraints. People find it hard to move or adapt, and resources tend to be stuck. In economic terms, the supply of most things is inelastic. Such general inflexibility was thought to apply particularly to LDC’s.... Entrepreneurs were lacking; and communications were poor.... This alleged inflexibility was married to the evident fact that the production structure of developing countries was very different from that of developed countries. To achieve development, it had to be changed rapidly.... The structuralist view of the world provides a reason for distrusting the price mechanism and for trying to bring about change in other ways. If supplies and demands are very inelastic large price changes are needed to achieve small quantitative adjustments. Large price changes are disturbing, both directly and also because they result in changes in income distribution.... If the losers are powerful, they may... be able to resist the change through organized industrial or political action... Structuralism primarily seeks to provide a reason for managing change by administrative action.”

The purpose of this article is to explore further the origins of structuralism, both in the

broader sense and the more specific context of Latin American structuralist theories of inflation, and the links between them.

QUESTION 01

According to I.M.D. Little, the world which the structuralists see:

- Ⓒ has no corners. In such a world, change is a smooth process.
- ① is a world in which supply doesn't respond to price changes in most instances.
- ② is a world of perfect factor mobility.
- ③ is paved with discontinuities. For development to occur, the productive structure has to be changed quickly.
- ④ is not that different from the world, which the adepts of the neoclassical school see.

QUESTION 02

According to the same author, structuralism rests on the following assumptions:

- Ⓒ sticky prices,
- ① skewed distribution of land ownership,
- ② inelastic supply of goods and services,
- ③ inelastic supply of factors of production,
- ④ absence of bottlenecks, constraints, and obstacles to change.

QUESTION 03

According to the Little quotation,

- Ⓒ differences between the more and the less developed countries are a matter of degree, not of substance
- ① structuralist type analyses are irrelevant to developed countries, where markets function without a hitch.
- ② market equilibrium in LDCs is non-existent. Therefore, the price system cannot be trusted
- ③ income distribution concerns are at the heart of the price mechanism failures
- ④ the primary objective of structuralism is to justify government intervention in the development process.

The Doctrine of Market Failure

In the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, socialist and other critics of capitalism condemned it chiefly on two grounds. First, that it was unjust and exploitative. Secondly, that it was unstable, prone to crises and doomed to collapse. Rarely if ever, was capitalism criticized on the ground that its quintessential mechanism of market forces operating through the price system fails to work. This third line of criticism, which may be

called the doctrine of market failure, was developed, chiefly in Britain, in the 1930s and 1940s, though traces of it can of course be found earlier in many places.

QUESTION 04

Socialist critics of capitalism condemn it on the grounds that it

- Ⓐ is unfair,
- Ⓑ doesn't function properly,
- Ⓒ has a natural bent towards crises,
- Ⓓ is destined to a tragic fate,
- Ⓔ leads the market to failure.

The classical and neoclassical thesis according to which, in a perfectly competitive economy and in the absence of externalities, market forces operating through the price mechanism assure an optimum allocation of resources, statically and dynamically, were open to attack at three points. First, prices may give the wrong signals because they are distorted by monopoly or other influences. Secondly, labor and other factors of production may respond to price signals inadequately or even perversely. Thirdly, although ready to respond appropriately to price signals, factors of production may be immobile, unable to move quickly if at all. Let's call them the 'signaling', 'response' and 'mobility' components of the mechanism.

QUESTION 05

According to the text,

- Ⓐ classical and neoclassical analyses share the same views about the operation of the market forces.
- Ⓑ structuralism concedes that market forces might lead to optimum allocation of resources provided only that externalities are absent and that perfectly competitive markets prevail.
- Ⓒ a perverse factor supply response to price signals is one of the reasons why markets fail.
- Ⓓ the factor immobility hypothesis trumped up by critics of the market system is highly exaggerated.
- Ⓔ the 'signaling' component designates the distorting effect which monopolies have over prices

Structuralism in the broad sense of skepticism about the efficacy of the price mechanism and a conviction that government planning and controls must make up for 'market failure' was common to most, though not all, of the first generation of development

economists. Some emphasized the inadequacy of prices as a guide to investment decisions. Others stressed what they believed to be the unacceptable social costs of the free play of market forces, especially its effects in aggravating inequality, nationally and internationally. All agreed that for various reasons all three components of the price mechanism work even less well in underdeveloped than in developed countries and that neoclassical economic theory was therefore largely inapplicable to LDCs.

What is the connection between structuralism in this broad sense and the Latin American 'structuralist' theory of inflation?

QUESTION 06

There is a consensus among the structuralists that:

- Ⓒ Government planning and controls must make up for market failures
- ① The social costs of the free play of market forces are unacceptably high
- ② The 'signaling', 'response' and 'mobility' components of the price mechanism work even less well in underdeveloped countries than in developed ones
- ③ Neoclassical economic theory is largely inapplicable to LDC's
- ④ Market prices are inadequate as guides to investment decisions.

The Latin American Structuralist Theory of Inflation

Inflation had bedeviled economic policy in most Latin American countries for many years, and structuralist-type arguments had been put forward by opponents of liberal economic policies from time to time, in Brazil as early as 1949. But it was primarily the experience of Chile, the most conspicuous case of chronic inflation, that gave rise to the formulation of a structuralist theory of inflation. The Chilean peso had depreciated externally and domestically in all but 15 of the preceding 80 years, at annual rates which rose from around 20% in the 1940s to well over 50% in the mid-1950s. In the latter half of 1955, the Chilean Government decided on yet another effort at stabilization and employed a group of American consultants, the Klein-Saks Mission, to prepare a stabilization program. It was this, reinforced by broadly 'monetarist' stabilization policies recommended by the IMF in Argentina and Chile in 1958/9, that sparked off the monetarist-structuralist controversy.

QUESTION 07

The crux of the argument (in the preceding paragraph) is that:

- Ⓒ Inflation has bedeviled economic policy in Latin America

- ① Structuralist-type arguments were put forward for the first time in Brazil in 1949
- ② Chile had the most conspicuous case of chronic inflation in Latin America
- ③ Chile had employed a group of American consultants
- ④ The structuralist theory of inflation was borne out of the Chilean experience

Credit for the first formal statement of the structuralist theory of inflation is due to a Mexican economist, Juan Noyola Vazquez, who in an article published in a Mexican journal in 1956 argued that, especially in underdeveloped countries, inflation is not a monetary phenomenon but the result of interaction between two factors, 'basic inflationary pressures' due to structural rigidities and the 'propagating mechanism' of competing income claims accommodated by monetary expansion.

After this initial Mexican contribution, the structuralist theory of inflation was developed in Santiago, at ECLA (the UN Economic Commission of Latin America of which Prebisch was Executive Secretary) and at the Institute of Economics of the University of Chile. The chapter on Chile in the ECLA *Economic Survey of Latin America* for 1957 contained a brief statement of the view that Chile's inflation was a structural phenomenon, but what has been called the *locus classicus* of the structuralist theory of inflation is an article, first published in Spanish in December 1958 by Osvaldo Sunkel. He stated the central position of structuralism concisely:

“Basic Inflationary Pressures. These are fundamentally governed by the structural limitations, rigidity or inflexibility of the economic system. In fact, the inelasticity of some productive sectors to adjust to changes in demand – or, in short, the lack of mobility of productive resources and the defective functioning of the price system – are chiefly responsible for structural inflationary disequilibria.”

The intriguing fact is that both Sunkel and Noyola (to whom Sunkel expressed his indebtedness) cited, as the authority for their statements about structural factors, an article by Kalecki published in Mexico in 1955. Noyola referred to ‘the analysis by Kalecki which stresses the importance of the rigidity of supply and the degree of monopoly in the economic system’. Sunkel cited both Kalecki's article and the UN *World Economic Survey 1956* written after Kalecki had ceased to be in charge of the *Survey* but no doubt still under his influence.

The chief point of Kalecki's article, based on lectures he gave in Mexico in 1953, was to stress that in LDC's ‘the supply of food may be fairly rigid’, and that the inelastic supply of food will, if aggregate demand increases and raises food prices, ‘cause a fall in real wages and will generate an inflationary price-wage spiral’. The UN *World Economic Survey* spelled

out the structuralist doctrine more fully:

“An additional key element in inflationary pressure in underdeveloped countries is the high degree of immobility of resources..., which prevents the structure of production from adapting itself sufficiently to the pattern of demand.... Thus, in underdeveloped countries with limited supplies of food and other essential consumer goods, severe inflationary pressures may be generated even in the absence of budget deficits and with relatively low rates of investment.”

QUESTION 08

In its survey of “who is who” in the development of the structuralist theory of inflation, the text leads us to the following conclusions:

- © Juan Noyola wrote the first and most complete version of the theory.
- ① Noyola gives undue credit to Kalecki for his role in the elaboration of the structuralist theory.
- ② Although Osvaldo Sunkel’s 1958 paper has been called the *locus classicus* of the theory, he himself attributes the honor to Prebisch.
- ③ Kalecki wrote the UN *World Economic Survey 1956*.
- ④ Both Noyola and Sunkel acknowledge their indebtedness to Kalecki.

QUESTION 09

In its analysis of the contributions of the early authors to the structuralist theory of inflation, text allows the following conclusions:

- © Sunkel blames inflationary pressures entirely on supply rigidities.
- ① Sunkel’s analysis leaves out the pivotal role of the propagating mechanism.
- ② Noyola’s contribution was the most illuminating since it allowed for the ‘propagating mechanism’ in addition to the supply rigidities.
- ③ An increase in the money supply, although not the basic cause of inflation, is one of the propagating mechanisms of inflation.
- ④ Prebisch’s contributions to the early debate were nil.

QUESTION 10

In its analysis of Kalecki’s contributions, the text makes it plain that:

- © The source of supply rigidities is ascribed entirely to agriculture
- ① The idea of the ‘propagating mechanism’ is implicit in the reference to the wage-price spiral which stems from the fall in real wages.
- ② Inflation can occur even in the absence of a “demand pull”.
- ③ Inflation cannot exist in the absence of fiscal deficits.
- ④ The focus of the analysis rests on underdeveloped countries.

A year after the publication of Kalecki’s article, in 1956, Kaldor visited Santiago as a

consultant to ECLA, commissioned to undertake a study of Chile's economic problems. In his 1959 paper, which was also initially published in Mexico, Kaldor attributed many of Chile's problems to over-regulation of the economy, but also restated Kalecki's argument more formally: if productivity rises in nonagricultural sectors, but not in agriculture, then assuming that demand for food depends purely on the level of real wages and is inelastic with respect to the relative prices of food and non-food items, an expansion of money supply in step with rising GDP would raise money wages and 'the rise in money wages would cause, by a series of steps, a sufficient rise in food prices (relative to both wages and non-food prices) to offset entirely the increase in real earnings in terms of non-food items'.

QUESTION 11

According to the text, Kaldor:

- Ⓒ added over-regulation to the forms of "structural rigidity".
- ① assumes the demand for food to be inelastic to both income and prices.
- ② allows for money to have a role in causing inflation.
- ③ indicates that money supply should rise in step with GDP.
- ④ makes a two-sector analysis to explain structural disequilibrium.

A year later, the American economist, Hollis Chenery, was invited to Santiago to give the ECLA Lectures. His main concern was to stimulate interest in input-output analysis and linear programming for investment planning in developing countries. But he also made a spirited plea for structuralism:

"A central problem of development policy is the adequacy of free market forces in allocating investment resources.... The traditional view of economic policy in Western countries is derived from the classical theory of competitive equilibrium.... The main policy implication of this model is that, under static conditions of perfect competition, market forces will tend to bring about the best of a country's resources."

He pointed out that the Keynesian revolution, while successfully challenging classical theory in relation to short-term fluctuations in income and employment, had left its conclusions on longer-term resource allocation virtually unaffected. He identified departures from competition, dynamic causes and equity considerations as the 'three kinds of defect in the free price-mechanism as an instrument for achieving the maximum social welfare and listed, under the first heading, such obstacles as inadequate information, restrictions on entry

into occupations and limited access to capital.

“These factors combine to produce a rigid market structure, prevalent monopoly positions, immobile labor and capital, and consequently great inequalities in the returns to labor and capital in different uses... Serious structural disequilibrium in the use of labor, natural resources or foreign exchange represents one of the situations justifying state intervention in investment decisions.”

QUESTION 12

According to the text, Hollis Chenery

- Ⓒ had a clear view of the shortcomings of structuralism.
- Ⓐ questioned the adequacy of free market forces in allocating investment resources.
- Ⓑ puts the allocation of investment resources at the central stage of development policy.
- Ⓓ wanted to stimulate interest in linear programming (LP) for investment planning because he believed that the realm of structuralism would conform to the hypotheses of LP.
- Ⓔ made an earnest request for Chileans to use input-output analysis.

QUESTION 13

According to Chenery:

- Ⓒ The Keynesian revolution succeeded in calling the classical resource allocation theory to task.
- Ⓐ Inadequate information, restrictions on entry into occupations and limited access to capital are examples of departures from competition
- Ⓑ Inequalities in the returns to labor and capital in different uses stem from rigid market structures where monopoly prevails, and labor and capital lack mobility.
- Ⓓ State intervention should be limited to investment decisions
- Ⓔ State intervention is a sure way to warrant equality in the returns to labor and capital in different uses

Interest in the subject reached its climax with a monster conference on ‘Inflation and Growth in Latin America’ held in Rio de Janeiro in January 1963.

The structuralist theory of inflation did not emerge unscathed from the intensive discussion. Arthur Lewis, in his summing up, stressed the need to distinguish between the original cause and the spiral mechanism. The structuralist argument about supply inelasticity related entirely to the former, but in this respect there was no difference between Chile and (say) India. Why then has inflation been so much more of a problem in Chile? ‘The difference is that Chile is in the grip of the spiral process to a much greater degree than India.’ Another participant, T.E. Davis, spelled this out. Inflation in Chile has been a

‘conscious policy that constitutes a common second best’ for powerful interest groups; conservatives that have the power to block any attempts to reduce real wages; and large private firms that have sufficient power to insist that bank credit to the private sector expands *pari passu* with that to government. ‘Stabilization programs are politically feasible only when it appears to these groups that inflation might conceivably “get out of hand”; but opposition reappears when the rate of inflation has been reduced to what historically seem to constitute “safe” levels’.

If this was the crux of the problem of inflation in Latin America, it had little if anything to do with all the arguments about inelastic supply, immobility of resources and the other alleged defects of the price mechanism. The problem of excess income claims by organized sectional interests had, after all, long been recognized as one form of ‘cost push’, although not always, it must be admitted, given its due by hard-line monetarists.

Oddly enough, the same conclusion was already implicit in the very first statement of the structuralist theory of inflation, by Noyola. While he attributed inflation in Chile and Mexico fundamentally to structural factors – chiefly instability of export earnings and capacity to import in Chile and inelastic supply of food due to earlier land reform and government agricultural policies in Mexico – he explained the much more severe inflation in Chile by the fact that the ‘propagating mechanism’ was much weaker in Mexico because its huge labor surplus in agriculture depressed real wages and weakened the trade unions. It was the strong organization in Chile of the major social groups with their competing income claims, in other words the ‘propagating mechanism’ rather than the initiating ‘structural factors’, that accounted for Chile’s much more serious inflation problem.

QUESTION 14

The structuralist theory of inflation was criticized at the 1963 Rio de Janeiro conference. According to the text, the chief criticisms leveled against it were:

- Ⓒ Supply rigidities cannot account for differences in the inflation record of countries with similar structural problems
- ① The blame on land reform for the inelasticity of the food supply in Mexico runs contrary to that theory's arguments.
- ② The structuralist argument downplayed the importance of the "propagating mechanism" first put forward by Noyola.
- ③ If inflation is a spiral, the nature of the shock that unleashed it is of greater importance.
- ④ The role of structural rigidities as the basic cause of inflation in Latin America is open to questioning

Conclusion

Criticism of the structuralist theory of inflation of course did not spell the end of structuralism as a broad anti-market ideology, either in developed or developing countries. In developed countries the doctrine of market failure has come under increasingly critical scrutiny, broadly on the ground, as H.G. Johnson once put it, that 'the possibility of market failure is not sufficient to prove the certainty of government success'. The price system, with all its acknowledged defects, may yet, on balance, be the lesser evil, compared with the operation in practice of bureaucratic planning and controls – controls which are often, as at least one contributor to the Latin American debate pointed out, a major source of the very rigidities which hamper the working of the price system.

QUESTION 15

The text leads to the following conclusions:

- Ⓒ Criticism of the structuralist theory of inflation is baseless
- ① Bureaucratic planning and controls have fared better than a market that is prone to failure
- ② The structuralist theory of inflation can better be understood as a broad anti-market ideology.
- ③ Acknowledgement of market failures does not imply endorsement of bureaucratic planning and controls
- ④ Structuralism survives in both developed and developing countries as an anti-market ideology.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2003

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 17/10/2002 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

2º Dia: 17/10 (Quinta-feira) - Manhã - 10h 30 às 12h 45 -
INGLÊS

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial
 $\frac{1}{n}$
acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).

AGENDA

- 24/10/2002 – A partir das 20h, divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/ih/eco/> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- 24 a 26/10/2002 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 24 até às 20h do dia 26/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato (página 19).
- 18/11/2002 – Entrega do resultado da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- 19/11/2002 – Divulgação do resultado pela Internet, nos *sítes* acima citados.

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COM BASE EM SUA INTERPRETAÇÃO DO TEXTO ABAIXO, JULGUE SE AS AFIRMATIVAS SÃO **VERDADEIRAS** OU **FALSAS**. O TEXTO FOI SEGMENTADO PARA FACILITAR A LOCALIZAÇÃO DAS QUESTÕES. ESTAS SE REFEREM AO TRECHO IMEDIATAMENTE PRECEDENTE. COMO, PORÉM, OS DIVERSOS SEGMENTOS FAZEM PARTE DO MESMO CONJUNTO, A COMPREENSÃO DE CADA PARTE FICARÁ PREJUDICADA SE O TEXTO NÃO FOR LIDO INTEGRALMENTE.

**“Exogenous” Interest Rates, Technology, and Farm Prices versus
“Endogenous” Conservation Incentives and Policies**

(Michael Lipton. In: Vosti, S. and Reardon, T., eds *Sustainability, Growth, and Poverty Alleviation*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997, Ch 11).

Many authors attribute much resource degradation in developing rural areas (DRAs) to market failure and policy failure – failure, in each case, to “reflect environmental values.” Other authors attribute much resource degradation to incorrect domestic policies affecting relative prices. This chapter suggests, instead, that most resource degradation in DRAs responds to the success of domestic markets and policies. They succeed in communicating to rationally maximizing agents (households, firms, managers of common property) that changes in prices (especially real interest rates) and in technical options increasingly favor accelerated resource degradation.

QUESTION 01

According to the text, much of natural resource degradation in developing rural areas (DRAs) has been (or can be) attributed to:

- Ⓒ either market failure, or policy failure, but not both;
- ① markets and policy failure to reflect environmental values;
- ② relative prices distorting policies;
- ③ the very success of domestic markets and policies in communicating changes in prices and in technical options;

- ④ the failure of domestic markets and policies to inform decision makers about relevant changes in prices and in technical options.

Indeed, accelerated resource degradation in DRAs is mainly the cumulative consequence of developed country policies that have led to (1) a tripling of world real interest rates between 1945-1974 and 1979-1993, and in the longer term, (2) falling and unstable relative farm prices, and (3) labor-displacing technical progress. In this chapter I set out reasons for believing that these international effects have been paramount.

QUESTION 02

In its analysis of the causes of natural resource degradation in DRAs, the text

- Ⓒ shifts the blame (for the degradation) from developing to developed country policies;
- ① singles out the tripling of world real interest rates as the chief cause of degradation;
- ② includes the historically declining relative farm prices in the world markets as one of the reasons for the degradation;
- ③ is at odds with previous explanations;
- ④ blames the farmers in developing rural areas for the adoption of labor-displacing technical progress.

In addition, I contend here that these technology and price incentives responsible for much resource degradation in DRAs (1) depend more on technology than on price; (2) inasmuch as they depend on price, depend substantially on interest rates; and (3) in both these respects, are largely exogenous to agents in developing countries. Economic agents in DRAs are in the great majority of cases price takers for interest rates and other environmentally critical prices, and also product takers for the technology mix. All this suggests that, although the explicit or implicit policy recommendations appearing throughout this volume are reasonable enough, their impact on rates of resource degradation in DRAs will be small, without appropriate changes in policy by the interest rate “price makers” and the technology “product makers” in the developed world.

QUESTION 03

In the rank of the factors that, somehow, stimulate resource depletion in DRAs,

- Ⓒ price and technology are tied at the top;
- ① developed country policies take precedence over those of less developed countries;
- ② interest rates take precedence over the prices of environmental resources;
- ③ technology isn't nearly as important as other environmentally critical prices;
- ④ endogenous conservation incentives are more important than the exogenous ones.

High (and Exogenously Set) Rates of Interest

It will now be shown that DRA resource depletion is in significant part caused by developed country policies that raise real long-term interest rates and that it could be moderated or reversed if these policies were. This interest rate argument asserts that rates of interest in the 1980s were excessive in the sense that they increased resource degradation by worsening the structures of investment, production, consumption, and resource management, and that these rates should therefore be reduced.

In May 1991 the World Bank summarized the position: “In the prosperous 1950s and 1960s, real long-term prime interest rates for prime borrowers stood at some 1 to 1.5 percent and short-term rates were even lower”. After an aberrant period of negative real rates during the rapid inflation of 1973-1977, “real long-term prime interest rates have hovered between 4 and 5 percent, and they appear set to remain at these levels or to climb even higher”; they have fully met that prediction in the 1990s. Such high rates appear to be historically without precedent.

QUESTION 04

In its discussion of the role of interest rates on resource depletion, the text asserts that

- Ⓒ exogenously set interest rates have played no small part in DRA resource depletion,
- ① and that it did so by improving, among other things, the structures of investments and resource management.
- ② long-term rates for prime borrowers in the fifties and sixties were higher than the short-term rates for the same category of borrowers (World Bank quotation);
- ③ after 1977, long-term prime rates fluctuated between 4 and 5 percent and looked as if they could climb to higher levels.
- ④ predictions of further increase in interest rates in the nineties never materialized;

Public policy by the principal developed country (DC) governments since about 1979 has accepted, and probably caused, this interest upsurge. These governments, reacting against and inappropriately Keynesian response to the first (1973) oil price shock, decided to squeeze out inflation (and inflationary expectations) after the second (1978) shock. Around 1978-1984, this squeeze was attempted mainly by restraining the growth of the money supply, which led to increases in the nominal rate of interest. At the same time, the United States public sector deficits (and perhaps those in some other developed countries) added market-based upward pressure on interest rates. Rates charged by leading public institutions to borrowing governments – even on old loans – since the late 1970s have responded quickly to market conditions. There is no reason to doubt that these changes are passed on to final borrowers, especially in view of pressures by donors upon developing country governments to phase out interest rate subsidies.

QUESTION 05

In its discussion of the interest rate upsurge from about 1979 onwards, the text

- Ⓒ asserts that DC governments policy accepted the interest rate hike;
- ① allows for the possibility that DCs policy may have caused the rise in the rates;

- ② blames Keynesian policies for it;
- ③ blames it on inflation, not on the oil price shock;
- ④ blames it on public sector deficits.

QUESTION 06

After the second oil shock, principal developed country governments decided to fight inflation. According to the text, this was accomplished through

- Ⓐ an increase in the prime rate;
- ① a squeeze in the growth of money supply;
- ② restraints on economic growth;
- ③ an increase in the interest rate caused by the tightening of the money supply;
- ④ ill-timed Keynesian policies.

Rising real rates of interest, transmitted to LDCs and to their DRAs, are likely to cause rising rates of resource degradation, via private incentives and public capacities.

Suppose a farmer is choosing between a “sustainable” way to manage land, which generates a net return of y_1 each year forever, and “exhaustive” way, which generates a higher return, y_2 each year for n years, after which the land has been destroyed and yields nothing. It can easily be shown that the “sustainable” path yields a higher present value if, and only if

$$(y_2/y_1) < 1 - 1/(1 - r)^{n+1}$$

Where r is the real interest rate for a n -year loan. For example, if $r = 10$ percent and $n = 15$ years, the sustainable path is chosen only if it produces at least 78 percent as much, forever, as the exhaustive path produces for 15 years before destroying the land. If $r = 5$ percent, the sustainable path needs to produce less, namely, 54 percent of “exhaustive” net returns, to be preferred. Clearly, the rise in real long-term rates of interest, if transmitted to DRAs, must have had enormous incentive effects on resource management, shifting it away from sustainability.

If risk is allowed for, the interest rate incentive to deplete is probably sharpened. Higher interest rates reduce the present-value burden of long-term-future downside risks, relative to that of near-term risks (and costs). The land use patterns are therefore shifted toward activities with long-term risks, such as possible long-term resource degradation.

QUESTION 07

In the analysis of the relationship between rising interest rates and rising rates of resource degradation, the text leads to the conclusion that:

- Ⓐ higher rates of interest provide incentives to the private sector to move away from resource conservation;
- ① higher rates of interest diminishes LDCs’ public capacity to deal with resource degradation in their DRAs;
- ② farmers’ land management choices are limited to two;

- ③ if $r = 10$ percent and $n = 15$ years, the sustainable path is chosen only if it produces 78 percent more than the exhaustive path;
- ④ the exhaustible path produces nothing after 15 years.

QUESTION 08

According to the text, the halving of the interest rate, everything else remaining the same, produces the following effects:

- Ⓐ makes the exhaustive path less competitive;
- ① reduces production of the sustainable path;
- ② induces resource managers to shift away from sustainability;
- ③ decreases the sustainable path net returns that are required to make it preferred;
- ④ none whatsoever since the decline in the interest rates in developed countries are seldom transmitted to DRAs.

QUESTION 09

In the analysis of the effects of risk on resource depletion, the text allows one to conclude that:

- Ⓐ the presence of risk dampens the higher interest rate incentive to deplete;
- ① higher interest rates reduces the cost effect of long-term risks as compared to that of short-term risks;
- ② higher interest rates makes long-term risk considerations less important to resource managers;
- ③ since higher interest rates reduce the present-value burden of long-term-future downside risks, relative to that of near-term risks, resource managers will try avoid the former while accepting the latter;
- ④ higher interest rates increase the likelihood of long-term resource depletion.

Therefore, if one focuses on choices in resource management – for example between various levels of water use or between nutrient cycling and mining – it becomes impossible to miss the powerful resource-depleting incentive created by higher real interest rates. Costly credit undoubtedly shifts the composition – of inputs, outputs, techniques, investments, consumption, and savings, - sharply in a resource-depleting direction. It is only the effect of costly credit on degradation via investment levels that remains in doubt.

QUESTION 10

According to the text, higher real rates of interest have a powerful resource-depleting influence because they

- Ⓒ raise the cost of credit;
- ① undoubtedly reduce resource-saving investments;
- ② favor nutrient mining over nutrient cycling;
- ③ shift the composition of output, input, techniques, consumption, and savings in a resource-depleting direction;
- ④ narrow down resource management choices.

Exogenous World Farm Prices

The level of world farm prices also affects the scale and level of impact from developing country domestic policy upon resource degradation or renewal in DRAs. With marked fluctuations, world prices for most main crops have been falling in real terms for 40 years. Farmers anticipating continued price declines will shift toward adding value by farm production now at the cost of production later. Accelerated resource degradation results. This price-induced shift toward resource degradation is attributable to exogenous factors.

QUESTION 11

In its analysis of the impact of world farm prices upon degradation of resources in DRAs, the text states that:

- Ⓒ the impact of developing country domestic policies tends to be smaller than that of exogenous factors, such as international prices for agricultural products;
- ① the extent to which developing country domestic policies influence resource degradation is itself dependent upon the level of world prices for farm products;
- ② domestic policies have no impact whatsoever on resource degradation or renewal;
- ③ there is no such a thing as a trade off between present and future production;
- ④ expectation of lower prices in the future induces greater levels of production in the present.

It is policies in developed countries that have produced the bigger, more pervasive, more durable, and worsening “price twists” against developing countries’ farm prices, thereby encouraging developing country farmers to discount the future capacity of their resources to sustain output. Farm policy in the European Community, and for some products in the United States (sugar, tobacco, cotton) and Japan (rice), lowers the trend line of world farm output prices by (1) stimulating overproduction; (2) subsidizing huge stock overhangs that depress prices further, and arguably by subsidizing exports as well; and (3) greatly stimulating developed country farmers’ demand for research, which generates a pipeline of technical progress that leads to further incentives to overproduce. Finally, developing country governments have often ill-advisedly intensified this price decline via trade regimes,

parastatal monopolies of farm inputs or monopsonies of farm outputs, and so forth.

QUESTION 12

In its evaluation of the impact of developed country policies on resource degradation in developing country rural areas, the text

- Ⓒ exempts the former of any guilt;
- ① blames developed countries, while admitting that less developing countries share in the responsibility;
- ② states that the “price twists” against developing countries’ farm prices cannot endure;
- ③ singles out Japan as the chief culprit (because of its support to rice prices);
- ④ admits that developing country governments have intensified the price declining trend.

Exogenous Technical Progress

In the long run, at least in the more vibrant regions of developing country farming technology probably affects farm-level incentives more than prices do. For example, the productivity levels of land, labor, fertilizer, and irrigation in rice or wheat production in the Indian Punjab have probably changed faster over the 1964-1992 period than their respective input/output price ratios. Farmers’ selection from an available set of generated production technologies determines whether their response to the joint pressures of population and changing prices will be resource-enhancing or resource-degrading.

QUESTION 13

In the discussion of the impact of farming technology on resource use in developing countries rural areas the text

- Ⓒ makes it clear that the incentives from technology surpass those of prices, across the board;
- ① includes the Indian Punjab among the “more vibrant regions of developing country farming technology;”
- ② asserts (in the Punjab example) that the increase in factor productivity has outpaced the corresponding changes in the ration of input to output prices;
- ③ implies that farmers have the appropriate set of technologies to choose from;
- ④ restricts the analysis’ conclusions to the long-haul.

Unfortunately, there has been little attempt to design the generation, selection, or availability of techniques supplied by international agricultural research in ways that increase the likelihood of resource-preserving outcomes as rural populations grow. This is partly because the problem of technology generation in agriculture remains exogenous to most of the developing countries and is not driven significantly by their resource-saving, or other, requirements.

On a global scale, agricultural research responds not to the needs of workers or small-holders experiencing rapid growth of person-land ratios (and degrading food growing resources), but

to those of large farmers seeking to save labor and of research scientists seeking intellectual satisfaction and security by catering to the better-endowed and better-understood problems, environments, and crops of such farmers.

QUESTION 14

When focussing on the available set of technological options to farmers in developing countries, the text

- Ⓒ decries the lack of incentives to the development of resource-saving technologies;
- ① blames rural population growth for the added demand on natural resources;
- ② chastises researchers for putting personal satisfaction ahead of nobler ends (such as preserving the environment);
- ③ criticizes scientists for not catering to the needs of small farmers;
- ④ blames the smallholders for being unable to make the right choices.

Research outputs apart, the very structure of agricultural research is changing in response to the needs and demands of wealthy farmers, consumers, and researchers. It is well known that biotechnology is concentrated mainly on the products, conditions, and factor intensities of big Western farmers. This, and similar trends in other areas of agricultural research, threatens to substantially reduce the proportion of research devoted to the farm products, labor intensities, and local resource degradation threats that concern smallholders in poor countries. All this provides exogenously structured incentives (and funds) for international and national agricultural research systems that do not focus on reducing the rate of resource degradation in developing rural areas.

QUESTION 15

The following statements summarize some of the main ideas presented in the text:

- Ⓒ Developed countries are to be blamed for all the woes in the developing world.
- ① Environmental problems in developing country rural areas are of their own making.
- ② Since interest rates, farm prices and the end-products of global agricultural research are all exogenous to developing country farmers, they cannot be blamed for skewed incentives which such factors create.
- ③ Resource degradation in rural areas is enhanced by market failures.
- ④ Resources are degraded despite well-functioning markets.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2002

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 18/10/2000 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h 30 às 12h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial
 $\frac{1}{n}$
acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).

AGENDA

- 24/10/2001 – A partir das 20h, divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/ih/eco/> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- 24 a 26/10/2001 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 24 até às 20h do dia 26/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no manual do candidato (página 19).
- 23/11/2001 – Entrega do resultado da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- 24/11/2001 – Divulgação do resultado pela Internet, nos *sites* acima citados.

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- Nas questões de **1 a 15**, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**.
- Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**.

FIRST TEXT

At length, in 1776, our illustrious countryman, Adam Smith, published the “Wealth of Nations” – a work which has done for Political Economy what the Essay of Locke did for the philosophy of mind. In this work, the science was, for the first time, treated in its fullest extent; and the fundamental principles on which the production of wealth depends, established beyond the reach of cavil and dispute. In opposition to the *Economists*, Dr. Smith has shown that labor is the only source of wealth, and that the wish to augment our fortunes and to rise in the world – a wish that comes with us from the womb, and never leaves us till we go into the grave – is the cause of wealth being saved and accumulated: he has shown that labor is productive of wealth when employed in manufactures and commerce, as well as when it is employed in the cultivation of the land; he has traced the various means by which labor may be rendered most effective; and has given a most admirable analysis and exposition of the prodigious addition made to its powers by its division among different individuals and countries, and by the employment of accumulated wealth, or capital, in industrious undertakings. He has also shown, in opposition to the commonly received opinions of the merchants, politicians, and statesmen of his time, that wealth does not consist in the abundance of gold and silver, but enjoyments of human life; that it is in every case sound policy to leave individuals to pursue their own interest in their own way; that in prosecuting branches of industry advantageous to themselves, they necessarily prosecute such as are, at the same time, advantageous to the public; and that every regulation intended to force industry into particular channels, or to determine the species of commercial intercourse

to be carried on between countries, is impolitic and pernicious – injurious to the rights of individuals – and adverse to the progress of real opulence and lasting prosperity.

J. R. McCulloch, on Adam Smith and Laissez-Faire from *The Principles of Political Economy*, 1830. Reprinted in: Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*. W.W. Norton & Co, 1990: 318-319.

QUESTION 01

The text permits us to conclude that:

- Ⓒ Adam Smith was as great a philosopher as Locke.
- Ⓐ Smith's analysis of the causes of the production of wealth lies beyond the reach of petty objections.
- Ⓑ There is no ground for comparison between Smith's and Locke's works.
- Ⓓ Smith's was the first complete analysis of what causes a nation's wealth.
- Ⓔ The "Wealth of Nations" was published in installments during the year of 1776.

QUESTION 02

The text permits us to conclude that:

- Ⓒ Adam Smith was not an economist.
- Ⓐ Adam Smith was unfriendly to the economists.
- Ⓑ Humans desire to succeed is the major driving force of economic progress.
- Ⓓ Humans are naturally ambitious.
- Ⓔ Adam Smith contradicted the ideas of the *Economists* about the sources of wealth.

QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Agriculture is the sole source of wealth.
- Ⓐ Labor may be productively employed no matter in what sector.
- Ⓑ Smith explains how the increase in labor productivity is augmented by the division of labor and the accumulation of capital.
- Ⓓ Labor may be rendered more effective when employed in agriculture than in commerce and industry.
- Ⓔ The division of labor is the only source of labor's productivity increase.

QUESTION 04

The text leads us to conclude that:

- Ⓒ Merchants, politicians, and statesmen in Smith's time shared the idea that precious metals were what wealth was all about.
- Ⓐ To let individuals enjoy themselves is sound policy.
- Ⓑ By "enjoyments of human life", the author really meant "goods that render utility".

- ③ Smith's definition of what constitutes wealth was a major departure from the commonly held opinions in his time.
- ④ Smith advised his countrymen to pursue the enjoyment of life, not gold and silver.

QUESTION 05

The text permits us to conclude that:

- Ⓒ The individuals' and society's interests coincide.
- ① Regulation of commerce and industry is detrimental to progress.
- ② Infringement of the individuals' right to choose runs contrary to society's interests.
- ③ Unrestrained commercial intercourse between countries often leads to the stronger taking advantage of the weaker and is, for this very reason, impolitic.
- ④ Prosperity cannot last unless industry and commerce are forced into particular channels.

SECOND TEXT

Sir, - Allow a working man to thank you for your able article on "strikes" in *The Times* of yesterday, and to avoid waste of your valuable space, I will proceed at once to give you a case in point.

I was three months ago at work for a good master in a good shop, one among 200, and quite content, as was the majority, with the remuneration received – viz., 5s per day. About this time trade meetings were convened to discuss the propriety of demanding an advance of 10 per cent, or 5s. 6d. per day, and a few of our men attended. A deputation was appointed and awaited on our employer, with an intimation that, unless their demand was complied with, a "strike" would be the result. The master plainly stated that, having contracts on hand to a very great amount, the completion of which in a few months was insured by heavy penalties, he could not, without great pecuniary loss, - indeed, not without risk of failure, - at once grant their request, but that, if his men would remain at their work on the then terms, he would endeavor to make such arrangements as would enable him to meet their demand when a portion of his present contracts were worked out, - say, in five or six month; but, no; the deputation were not inclined to entertain anything so reasonable as this. Other meetings were called, at which some half-dozen "speakers" and "grand movers" used all their eloquence to prove employers tyrants and workmen slaves. The result was a "turn-out"; the great majority going out because they were afraid to be marked men, and because they had no confidence in each other, although they were convinced they were thereby doing their employer an injustice and running a risk of gaining a questionable advantage for themselves. After remaining idle some time the contracts pressed so much that our employer was

compelled to succumb, and we all returned with the advance demanded. But mark the sequel. I and a great many others were in a short time discharged, and arrangements were made to extend the time for several large contracts, thereby dispensing with our services. Another result is, that the high rate of wages in town has drawn so many hands from the country, although there was no lack of workmen before the advance, that I have not been able since to procure a job at the new rate of wages; and, Sir, my case is the case of hundreds besides. To keep myself from starving, I offered to work in a large shop at the old rate of 5s., but as soon as this became known I was literally hunted out of the shop, and I am now, no doubt, what is so much dreaded by all my class – a marked man.

I am not allowed to work for what my own conviction tells me is a fair remuneration, and cannot procure employment at the advanced rate, as no master is inclined to set on more workmen, under present circumstances, than will just complete what he is compelled by heavy penalties to finish in a given time. Thus, Sir, you see that numbers may remain out of employment- a burden to themselves and to society – that those who are so lucky as to be retained may exult in having obtained a trifling advantage, which they are all along afraid (and nor without reason) of losing every day. At the same time it is certain that had the “supply and demand” been duly considered, a strike or a rise would not have taken place, to throw us into this uncomfortable and ruinous state of affairs.

Your willingness to give ear to a poor man’s grievances, and my cause to complain, must be my apology for troubling you with so long a letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A Sufferer.

An Ostracized Workman to the Editor of the Times (Letter to *The Times*, October 10, 1853). Published in: Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*. W.W. Norton & Co, 1990: 281-282.

QUESTION 06

According to the text:

- © Dreadful working conditions ignited the strike movement.
- ① Three months before the date the letter was written, 200 people were employed in the same shop as the writer.
- ② The daily wage rate amounted to 5 shillings at the onset of the strike.

③ The fairness of their demand was not a subject of debate at the meetings convened to discuss the workers' negotiating stand.

④ Before the strike began, most workers were happy with their salaries.

QUESTION 07

According to the text:

Ⓒ The workers deputies threatened their employer with a strike.

① The employer refused to negotiate.

② The workers were adamant at their demand for a wage hike.

③ The employer promised to come up with a satisfactory solution in the near future.

④ The writer blames the employer's inflexibility for the failed negotiations.

QUESTION 08

According to the text the majority of the workers supported the strike because:

Ⓒ They were convinced of the legitimacy of their demands.

① They were convinced by their peers that employers were tyrants.

② They were afraid of their fellow workers.

③ They trusted each other.

④ They were convinced they would be doing their employer an injustice.

QUESTION 09

According to the text, the author of the letter

Ⓒ makes a positive evaluation of the strike.

① makes it clear that the benefits were not worth the costs.

② emphasizes the side effects of the strike.

③ blames the job losses on the employers inability to adjust to the higher wages.

④ is bitter about the loss of his job.

QUESTION 10

According to the text, the author of the letter

Ⓒ became a marked man.

① couldn't find work at the new wage rate.

② dreaded his fellow workers.

③ was not allowed to work at the previous wage rate.

④ was sorry for the heavy fines imposed on the employer.

QUESTION 11

The Sufferer's letter to *The Times* leads us to conclude that

- © he was a subservient person.
- ① the strike was good for the few who could retain their jobs.
- ② all workers won a paltry advantage.
- ③ a non-market solution leaves all parties worse off.
- ④ economics is a dismal science.

THIRD TEXT

As dramatic as it was, the global financial crises of 1997-99 was only the most recent of a rash of crises that have devastated market economies over the last 25 years. By one calculation almost 100 countries experienced a severe currency or financial crisis during that period, with adverse consequences for their national budgets and economic growth. Such patterns clearly call for an explanation: although there has been no dearth of suggestions, a consensus is growing that at least part of the explanation lies in weak financial institutions, which result in part from inadequate government regulation. The pendulum has come full circle: from the burst of enthusiasm over deregulation, policymakers now appreciate why it is that the most successful economies have long had a strong tradition of financial regulation. In the United States financial regulation dates back to 1863, in the middle of the American Civil War, when it became apparent that a strong banking system was essential to create a new national economy and that such a system required a strong national regulatory structure. The most recent major lapse in regulation, the deregulation effort that began in 1981, led to the savings and loan debacle. The consequences of that crisis were so severe that the U.S. economy did not recover for close to a decade.

But many developing countries are struggling with precisely the opposite problem – an overregulated financial system that stifles innovation and the flow of credit to new entrepreneurs, stunting the growth of even well-established firms. One of the many adverse effects of the East Asian financial crisis is that countries have become wary of reforms that affect the financial sector, aware that they may leave the country worse off. This article argues that reforms are possible – and indeed needed – and can be undertaken without undue fear, but success requires understanding the basic principles of financial sector regulation. The article sets forth those principles.

Even before the crisis, a theoretical literature argued that the nature of financial market failures necessitated a strong role for government. Failures in the banking system have strong spillovers, or externalities, that reach well beyond the individuals and firms

directly involved. To avoid a financial collapse, governments typically bail out the affected entity, whether or not formal deposit insurance is in place; this intervention itself gives rise to problems of moral hazard. Although the absence of formal deposit insurance might give depositors a slightly increased incentive to monitor financial institutions (because there is some uncertainty about whether they will actually be bailed out), individual monitoring is actually inefficient. Monitoring is a public good, and it needs to be publicly provided. Of course, at a more practical level, a small depositor cannot be expected to examine the books of a bank on a weekly basis; there is strong evidence that regulators and rating agencies have difficulties doing so. Indeed, the widespread misconceptions about the appropriate strategy for regulating the financial sector suggests that even so-called experts are not fully aware of some of the key issues. Why, then, should one expect more from an individual depositor with little training, interest, or capacity in the arcane details of financial accounting?

Despite its long history, financial market regulation is poorly understood, as evidenced by the disasters associated with deregulation in industrial and developing countries. Often such measures were pushed through a burst of enthusiasm for free markets without recognizing the inherent market failures associated with such markets. Today few economists advocate unregulated banking, but a similar ideological agenda has pushed excessive reliance on a single regulatory instrument – capital adequacy standards. The belief is that this measure entails the minimal interference with the workings of the market and avoids the well-recognized problems of unregulated banks. A deeper analysis of the financial sector, however, shows that such reliance is not only inefficient but may even be counterproductive under some circumstances.

Principles of Financial Regulation: A Dynamic Portfolio Approach. Joseph E. Stiglitz. *The World Bank Research Observer*, vol. 16, n° 1, Spring 2001.

QUESTION 12

According to the text:

- Ⓒ A worldwide, long lasting tradition of financial regulation has been observed over the last 25 years.
- Ⓐ The outburst of currency crises that have plagued the world economy in recent years is yet to be explained.
- Ⓑ Support for regulation of the banking system has dwindled over the recent past.
- Ⓓ Many suggestions as to why there has been an eruption of currency crises have been put forth.
- Ⓔ Economists are at a loss when it comes to explaining the sudden eruption of financial crises in the last quarter of the XX century.

QUESTION 13

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Overregulation of financial systems chokes the flow of credit and checks the growth of firms in many developing countries.
- Ⓐ Over- not underregulation is the problem of developing countries.
- Ⓑ The need for a strong regulatory structure was one of the lessons of the American Civil War.
- Ⓓ The crisis that hit the American thrift industry in the eighties can be linked to the deregulation of that country's financial sector.
- Ⓔ The American economy quickly recovered from the crisis that sprung from the debacle of its savings and loan institutions.

QUESTION 14

According to the text:

- Ⓒ One of the side effects of the East Asian financial crisis is that countries have had a loss of faith on financial sector reforms.
- Ⓐ The spillover effects of bank failures is the main reason presented to justify regulation of financial markets.
- Ⓑ Since only a few understand the details of financial accounting, bank monitoring should be provided by the public sector.
- Ⓓ The policy of bailing out of busted up banks may stimulate illicit behavior.
- Ⓔ Insurance of bank deposits induces depositors to closely monitor banks.

QUESTION 15

According to the text:

- © Deregulation of financial markets have met with negative results in both industrial and developing countries.
- ① Since it interferes minimally with the functioning of markets, capital adequacy standards is the ideal regulatory instrument.
- ② Ideology, not technical arguments, have provided the stimuli for deregulation of the banking sector.
- ③ The long history of financial market regulation provides a solid basis upon which a theory of regulation should be built.
- ④ The essay's key issue is not whether financial markets should be regulated but how the regulation should be carried out.



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2001

PROVA DE INGLÊS

2º Dia: 19/10/2000 - QUINTA FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 14h 30 às 16h 45 (horário de Brasília)

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer das provas – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções, na **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).

AGENDA

- 24/10/2000 – A partir das 20h, divulgação dos gabaritos das provas objetivas, nos endereços: <http://www.unb.br/ih/eco/> e <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- 24 a 26/10/2000 – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos a partir do dia 24 até às 20h do dia 26/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos anônimos.
- 20/11/2000 – Entrega do resultado da parte objetiva do Exame aos Centros.
- 21/11/2000 – Divulgação do resultado pela Internet, nos *sítes* acima citados.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

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2º Dia: 19/10 (Quinta-feira) - Tarde - 14h 30 às 16h 45 - INGLÊS

- Nas questões de **1** a **15**, marque, de acordo com o comando de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**.
- Use a **FOLHA DE RASCUNHO** para as devidas marcações e, posteriormente, a **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**.

FIRST TEXT

Sympathetic writers talk of Marx's passionate empathy toward the working class, his demands for a decent wage and improved working conditions, and his great feeling for his family's welfare. In this respect, Marx is an enigma. In the classroom's most popular book on the history of economics, Robert L. Heilbroner writes that, despite his reputation as a contentious and vengeful man who feuded constantly with his contemporaries, Marx was a devoted husband and father. In a sympathetic biography, Saul K. Padover notes, "Marx, the harsh critic and angry radical in his public life and writings, was a different man in private. In his personal life, he was extraordinarily kind and generous and, when not tormented by illnesses, gay. . . . [As a] self-assured male, Marx has a genuine affection and esteem for women. . . . [And] Jenny was the only woman in his life."

Apologists for Marx are almost always blind to the darker side of the creator of communism. They write of his devotion to his family and his love letters to his wife but ignore or condone his illicit affair with the family's household servant, Lenchen, which produced an illegitimate son whom Marx would have nothing to do with. Interestingly, Marx also never paid this servant a penny for her housework.

Karl and Jenny Marx were poverty-stricken but not for want of money. They received large sums over the years from Engels, other supporters, and from Marx's writings. One estimate is that Marx was poor only 15 years of his 65-year career, and that his income placed him in the top 5 percent of London residents in the 1860s. But the Marxes were financially incompetent and could not control their spending habits. Marx entertained lavishly, speculated on the stock market, and spent large sums on liquor, books, travel, and other consumer goods until he had to beg for more or borrow

from pawnshops at usury rates. Such irresponsible spending habits often left his family starving, destitute, and in ill health. Marx's family life was often a nightmare, resulting in the early death or eventual suicide of most of his children. Historian Robert Payne, in his biography of Marx, concludes, "He exploited everyone around him – his wife, his children, his mistress and his friends – with a ruthlessness which was all the more terrible because it was deliberate and calculating." ("Was Marx a Good Family Man?" Skousen, Marx, *Economics on Trial: Lies, Myths, and Realities*. Business One Irwin, Homewood, Ill, 1991: 212-213).

QUESTION 01

According to the text, Marx:

- Ⓐ was a congenial man who got along well with his family and contemporaries alike.
- Ⓑ was a profligate spender.
- Ⓒ was unfaithful to his wife.
- Ⓓ was a reckless spender.
- Ⓔ had to pawn his books.

QUESTION 02

According to the text:

- Ⓐ Marx's apologists often fail to realize his darker side.
- Ⓑ Robert Payne concludes that Marx would not hesitate to trample on people to get his way.
- Ⓒ Saul K. Padover notes that Marx was unmanly.
- Ⓓ Marx was a beggar.
- Ⓔ Marx had an out-of-the-wedlock son.

QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓐ The Marxes were poverty-stricken because they did not like money.
- Ⓑ Despite the large sums that Marx received over the years he didn't end up a well-to-do man.
- Ⓒ Marx was fairly appraised by his biographers.
- Ⓓ The father of communism denied his servant a salary.
- Ⓔ As a great economist, Marx was a shrewd budget manager.

SECOND TEXT

All things considered, it must have been a crummy week to be the king of the software world. If you are Bill Gates, you're used to being cursed by competitors, hounded by regulators and lampooned by late-night comics as the perfect – albeit perfect rich – geek. But no one, not even Gates, could be comfortable with the idea that one's masterpiece – which happens to be the biggest and most powerful software company on earth – could be taken and sliced in two.

But that's precisely what state and federal trustbusters demanded last week. In a filing submitted to federal Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson, the Justice Department and 17 of 19 states that have brought suits against Microsoft finally agreed: Microsoft should be chopped into two companies. One would develop and sell the Windows operating system that runs 85% of the world's desktop computers. The other business would handle everything else – most notably, the universally used “applications” software, such as Microsoft Office, which includes its dominant word processing and spreadsheet programs, and its Web-browsing Internet Explorer.

The two companies could not collude or cooperate in any way for 10 years. During that time, they would be required to strive ceaselessly against each other. Gates would have to choose which company to run and hold stock in – while competing with the other.

To antitrust chief Joel Klein, the plan strikes a perfect balance: “Neither the heavy hand of ongoing government regulation nor the self-interest of an entrenched monopolist will decide what is in the best interest of consumers,” he says. “Rather, consumers will be able to choose for themselves the products they want in a free and competitive marketplace.” Counters Gates: “We don't believe the courts are going to uphold this kind of unprecedented and radical regulation of our activities.”

But beyond the angry words and legal documents, the proposed remedy marked the culmination of 23 months of state and federal pursuit of Microsoft and represents a clear watershed for the computer and software industries. The ruling that emerges from Judge Jackson's court, and from an appeals process that could last two more years, will do much to determine the course of software development for decades to come – and with it the programs that countless companies and consumers use.

For now, Microsoft attorney William Neukom plans to push for an extension of the company's May 10 deadline for responding to last Friday's Justice Department proposal. Microsoft will want “months and months” of additional hearings in front of Jackson, who ruled on April 3 that the company had illegally and repeatedly used its monopoly power to stifle innovation. A final decision by Jackson might not come until the end of summer. Even then, any breakup that the judge might call for would be on hold until the appeals process is done. That's why Klein and the states want Jackson's ruling to include immediate restrictions on Microsoft's conduct, including a measure that would bar it from retaliating against computer makers that load rivals' software on their machines. In addition, prosecutors want Microsoft to publish a price list that would apply to all its largest customers. (“Carving up Gates,” *Time* magazine, May 8, 2000: 28-31).

QUESTION 04

According to the text, Bill Gates:

- © is a geek.
- ① is used to being lampooned.

- ② had a disgusting week when state and federal trustbusters demanded his company to be split into two.
- ③ is often cursed at late-night comics.
- ④ cannot possibly be comfortable with the slicing of his company.

QUESTION 05

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Microsoft is the biggest software company on earth.
- ① The Federal Judge, the Justice Department and 19 states have agreed on what to do about Microsoft.
- ② Seventeen out of 19 states filed suits against Microsoft.
- ③ Judge Jackson has upheld his ruling against Microsoft..
- ④ The Justice Department and 17 states have reached an agreement on the matter of the division of Microsoft.

QUESTION 06

According to the text, the two companies which will result from the division of Microsoft:

- Ⓒ could not collude for 10 years.
- ① would be required to compete against each other.
- ② would, independently, browse the Web.
- ③ would dominate 85% of the world's desktop computers.
- ④ would have to turn out different products: one, the Windows operating system, the other, everything else.

QUESTION 07

According to the text:

- © Judge Jackson's ruling will take effect immediately.
- ① The attorney for Microsoft is seeking a postponement of the company's deadline to respond to the Justice Department's proposal.
- ② Bill Gates is afraid that the Courts will finally agree to such a radical government interference on a private matter such as the division of his company.
- ③ The future course of software development hinges on the outcome of the antitrust suit against Microsoft.
- ④ Any final decision by Judge Jackson will have to wait until the appeals process is over.

THIRD TEXT

There is the bottom-line, spreadsheet way of doing business in quiet boardrooms. And there's the Latin Way. Knowing the difference between the two is a big factor behind what has been dubbed the *reconquista* of Latin America by Spain. And this time the weapon of choice of the conquistadores is the peseta rather than the sword. In what has become the world's hottest spot for foreign investors, Spaniards have a head start over competitors, says Sergio Aranda Moreno, CEO of Spanish-owned Gas Natural México. Explaining the Latin way of wheeling and dealing, he says, "Sometimes I come out of a meeting and a colleague says, 'Phew, what a bloodbath!' Yet on the the surface, everything was warm and polite. Someone from another culture would never have noticed the battle going on behind the scenes."

But anyone who is numerate can see the fallout from those deals. Big spending by foreign companies in Latin America and the Caribbean has catapulted outside investment into the region by an estimated 33% last year, to \$97 billion, surpassing that in Asia by \$13 billion. And the foreigners doing the most moving and shaking come from one of the region's old colonial powers. In telecommunications, banking, energy supply – even marketing fish and collecting trash – Spaniards are "invading" Latin America with more force and flair than anyone else. Juan Villalonga, president of Spain's communications giant Telefónica, says Spaniards doing business in Latin America these days feel "como Pedro por su casa," or like Pedro at home – which is about as comfortable as a Spaniard gets.

The Spanish-led push has helped Europe turn the investment tables on Latin America's longtime financial Big Brother, the U.S. Of the 25 largest foreign companies in Latin America in 1998, on the basis of consolidated sales, 14 were European and 11 were from the U.S., with Spain's Telefónica now the region's biggest communications operator.

In other markets dear to the U.S. heart, Spanish firms have muscled themselves into preferred positions. Sergio Aranda says that when the Mexican government opened its natural-gas market five years ago, U.S.-based companies were expected to dominate, given their proximity. But it didn't turn

out that way. Gas Natural México, set up by an affiliate of Spain's petroleum giant Repsol, today has about 10 times as many customers as its U.S. rivals. And in March, Aranda made another coup. Gas Natural bought from Texas utilities the right to supply gas in Mexico City, converting the Spanish company into by far the dominant force in Mexico's gas market.

Aranda says language alone doesn't explain the Spaniard's surge. The affinities that give Spanish firms an edge run deeper. "American businessmen have a 9-to-5 culture," he says. "Here, where personal contact is so important, it's a constant round of lunches and dinners. That's the way we do business in Spain too. The Americans are also much more direct. Like the Mexicans, we skirt around the issues, often making our point indirectly."

Like Spaniards in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and many other Latin American countries, Aranda doesn't sense any resentment in the region of the 21st century conquistadores. Questions do arise in some countries about concentration of ownership. But Aranda says, "I feel more than welcome here." ("New World Conquests," *Time* magazine, May 8, 2000: 22-27).

QUESTION 08

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The Latin way of doing business differs remarkably from the objective, straight cut way of other unspecified countries.
- ① Foreign investors are still unsettled by the uncertainties of business in Latin America.
- ② Spaniards have a better understanding of Latin Americans' roundabout approach to doing business: it is the same as theirs.
- ③ Understanding the local culture is a key factor for success in business with Latin America.
- ④ Latin America is being conquered by Spain once again.

QUESTION 09

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Foreign investments in Latin America still trail those in Asia.
- ① Europe is posing a threat to the U.S. dominant position in many Latin American markets.
- ② Outside investments in Asia amounted to \$ 84 billion last year.
- ③ Foreigners are moving to and shaking Latin America.
- ④ American businessmen work only from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

QUESTION 10

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Resentment of conquerors is still a boulder on the way to development of Latin American relations with Spain.
- ① American companies have dominated the Mexican market for natural gas for over five years.
- ② Texas utilities have been sold in Mexico City.

- ③ There are now more large European companies operating in Latin America than American ones.
- ④ There are grounds for optimism that Spanish investments in Latin American will keep on growing.

QUESTION 11

According to the text, Mr Aranda:

- Ⓐ is the chief executive officer of Gas Natural México.
- Ⓑ is concerned about concentration of wealth in Latin America.
- Ⓒ feels he is welcome in Latin America.
- Ⓓ thinks that language affinity is what gives him an edge in his Latin American dealings.
- Ⓔ has turned his company into the chief supplier of gas in Mexican markets.

FOURTH TEXT

Most of the business of the government Tsar Peter the Great in those years concerned the war and taxes. Peter's decrees, like his constant traveling through the country, almost invariably dealt with the enrollment of recruits or the collection of revenues. The Tsar's demands for money were insatiable. In one attempt to uncover new sources of income, Peter in 1708 created a service of revenue officers, men whose duty it was to devise new ways of taxing the people. Called by the foreign name "fiscals," they were commanded to "sit and make income for the Sovereign Lord." The leader and most successful was Alexis Kurbatov, the former serf of Boris Sheremetev who had already attracted Peter's attention with his proposal for requiring that government-stamped paper be used for all legal documents. Under Kurbatov and his ingenious, fervently hated colleagues, new taxes were levied on a wide range of human activities. There was a tax on births, on marriages, on funerals and on the registration of wills. There was a tax on wheat and tallow. Horses were taxed, and horse hides and horse collars. There was a hat tax and a tax on the wearing of leather boots. The beard tax was systematized and enforced, and a tax on mustaches was added. Ten percent was collected from all cab fares. Houses in Moscow were taxed, and beehives throughout Russia. There was a bed tax, a bath tax, an inn tax, a tax on kitchen chimneys and on the firewood that burned in them. Nuts, melons, cucumbers were taxed. There was even a tax on drinking water.

Money also came from an increasing number of state monopolies. This arrangement, whereby the state took control of the production and sale of a commodity, setting any price it wished, was applied to alcohol, resin, tar, fish, oil, chalk, potash, rhubarb, dice, chessmen, playing cards, and the skins of Siberian foxes, ermines and sables. The flax monopoly granted to English merchants was taken back by the Russian government. The tobacco monopoly given by Peter to Lord Carmathen in England in 1698 was abolished. The solid-oak coffins in which wealthy Muscovites elegantly spent eternity were taken over by the state and then sold at four times the original price. Of all the monopolies, however, the one most profitable to the government and most oppressive to the people

was the monopoly on salt. Established by decree in 1705, it fixed the price at twice the cost to the government. Peasants who could not afford the higher price often sickened and died. (Massie, Robert. K. *Peter the Great – His Life and World*. Ballantine Books. New York, 1980: 401).

QUESTION 12

According to the text, Tsar Peter:

Ⓐ had an insatiable thirst for revenue.

Ⓑ was not concerned with his country's welfare.

Ⓒ strove all the time to uncover new sources of revenue.

Ⓓ levied taxes on a wide range of activities.

QUESTION 13

According to the text, taxes were levied on:

Ⓐ wheat and soybeans;

Ⓑ leather bands for horses' necks;

Ⓒ beards and mustaches;

Ⓓ honeybee hives and stamps;

Ⓔ firewood, cucumbers and leather boots. wheat and soybeans;

QUESTION 14

According to the text, in Peter's time:

- Ⓒ To raise revenue, the Russian government overtook many economic activities and exploited them as state monopolies.
- Ⓐ State monopolies were the utmost important source of government revenue
- Ⓑ A few monopolies had been granted to private citizens, particularly foreign merchants, but the measure was later reversed.
- Ⓓ The government took over the solid-oak coffins from long dead the wealthy Muscovites.
- Ⓔ The Russian government abolished a few monopolies that had been granted to foreigners.

QUESTION 15

According to the text, in Peter's Russia:

- Ⓒ there was no income tax,
- Ⓐ there were no property taxes,
- Ⓑ there were no excise taxes,
- Ⓓ but the tax system stimulated the expansion of the state bureaucracy,
- Ⓔ and the right to life was also subject to tax levies.



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PROVA DE INGLÊS

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ENGLISH TEST

BASED ON YOUR INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXTS THAT FOLLOW, DETERMINE IF EACH STATEMENT IS **TRUE** OR **FALSE**.

FIRST TEXT

An Indian newsweekly featured Amartya Sen on the cover of a late October 1998 issue with the headline "The Prophet we ignore." The scholar of poverty has spent decades devising novel approaches to solving India's woes – and the government of his native country has often chosen to forgo his advice, the magazine contends.

Nevertheless, Sen's work has not gone unnoticed. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences chose to award Sen a Nobel for his contributions to welfare economics, the study of the way societies make fair choices about allocating resources. His work deals with fundamental questions such as how income inequality should be measured and what the conditions that lead to famines are. The academy noted that Sen's melding of tools from philosophy with economics "restored an ethical dimension to the discussion of vital economic problems."

In May 1993 Sen wrote an article in *Scientific American* called "The Economics of Life and Death." In the following excerpt Sen discusses the genesis of a famine:

Economic explanations of famine are often sought in measures of food production and availability. And public policy is frequently based on a country's aggregate statistics of the amount of food available per person, an indicator made prominent by Thomas Robert Malthus in the early 1800s. Yet contrary to popular belief, famine can result even when that overall indicator is high. Reliance on such simple figures often creates a false sense of security and thus prevents governments from taking measures to avert famine.

A more adequate understanding of famine requires examining the channels through which food is acquired and distributed as well as studying the entitlement of different sections of society. Starvation occurs because a substantial proportion of the population loses the means of obtaining food. Such a loss can result from unemployment, from a fall in the purchasing power of wages or from a shift in the exchange rate between goods and services sold and food bought. Information about these factors and the other economic processes that influence a particular group's ability to procure food should form the basis of policies designed to avoid famine and relieve hunger.

The Bangladesh famine of 1974 demonstrates the need for a broader appreciation of the factors leading to such a calamity. That

year, the amount of food available per capita was high in Bangladesh: indeed, it was higher than in any other year between 1971 and 1976. But floods that occurred from late June until August interfered with rice transplantation ... and other agricultural activities in the northern district. Those disruptions, in turn, caused unemployment among rural laborers, who typically lead a hand-to-mouth existence. Bereft of wages, these workers could no longer buy much food and became victims of starvation...

[The situation was exacerbated by precautionary hoarding and speculative stockpiling, which caused prices to rise and hurt the food-buying ability of poor Bangladeshis.] When food prices peaked in October, so also did the death toll...

The occurrence of this famine illustrates how disastrous it can be to rely solely on food supply figures. Food is never shared equally by all people on the basis of total availability. In addition, private and commercial stocks of produce are offered to or withdrawn from the market in response to monetary incentives and expectation of price changes.

There are several ways to prevent famine. In Africa and Asia, growing more food would obviously help, not only because it would reduce the cost of food but also because it would add to the economic means of populations largely employed in producing food. Augmenting food production, however, is not the only answer. Indeed, given the variability of the weather, concentrating too much of a nation's resources on growing more food can increase the population's vulnerability to droughts and floods. In sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, there is a strong need for diversification of production, including the gradual expansion of manufacturing.

No matter how successful the expansion of production and diversification may be in many African and Asian countries, millions of people will continue to be devastated by floods, droughts and other disasters. Famine can be averted in these situations by increasing the purchasing power of the most affected groups – those with the least ability to obtain food. Public employment programs can rapidly provide an income. The newly hired laborers can then compete with others for a share of the total food supply. The creation of jobs at a wage does, of course, raise prices: rather than letting the destitute starve, such a practice escalates the total demand for food. That increase can actually be beneficial, because it brings about a reduction in consumption by other, less affected groups. This process distributes the shortage more equitably, and the sharing can deter famine. (Gibbs, W. W., Nemeck, S. and Stix, G. The 1998 Nobel Prizes in Sciences. *Scientific American*. January 1999, p 11).

QUESTION 01

According to the text:

- (0) Amartya Sen was a prophet of doom.
- (1) The Indian government took heed of Sen's advice.
- (2) Welfare economics deals with the way societies decide about how to allocate their resources in a fair way.
- (3) Sen's studies fall into the realm of welfare economics.
- (4) Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize because he blended the tools of philosophy with the tools of economics.

QUESTION 02

According to the text:

- (0) Aggregate statistics should never be used as a guide to policy.
- (1) There may be hunger even when food is abundant.
- (2) Malthus was a prominent economist in the early 1800s.
- (3) Governments often fail to take measures to avoid famine because of inadequate information about the extent of the problem.
- (4) Governments often fail to take measure against famine because they couldn't care less about the fate of the poor.

QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- (0) The article discusses Amartya Sen's economic explanation to famine and how his work has contributed to solving the hunger problem.
- (1) The Indian government often seeks Sen's advise on economic matters, specially on matters related to welfare.
- (2) Sen was referred to as "The Prophet We Ignore" on the cover of a magazine because his work is not well known in India.
- (3) Sen has contributed to welfare economics because he has studied factors related to the causes of starvation in his native country.

QUESTION 04

According to the text:

- (0) If one is to understand the causes of famine he must look beyond food production and focus on income distribution.
- (1) Famine can be prevented by increasing the purchasing power of the most affected groups, which are those with the least ability to buy food.
- (2) To understand famine, one must study the claims of different sections of society.
- (3) A shift in the exchange rate may result in loss of employment.

- (4) A rise in the relative price of food can result in a loss of the means to obtain food by a substantial proportion of the population.

QUESTION 05

According to the text:

- (0) The expression “to lead a hand-to-mouth existence” refers to the fact that rural workers in Bangladesh expend most of their earnings on food.
- (1) Workers who lost their wage income during the flood became likely victims of starvation.
- (2) The Bangladesh famine of 1974 was caused by floods which interfered with food production, and thus had no relation to income inequalities, unemployment or allocation of resources.
- (3) During the 1974 famine in Bangladesh, the amount of food available per capita was high. Rating it as a calamity comes from a lack of appreciation for all the factors involved or to a political maneuver to call the world’s attention to a problem which wasn’t so bad, after all.
- (4) The 1974 flood reduced food production but it also caused unemployment and price hikes, thus limiting the food-purchasing capability of a large segment of the population.

QUESTION 06

According to the text:

- (0) Food supply data should not be considered in isolation in the analysis of the causes of famine because inventories of produce can be offered to or withdrawn from the market in response to monetary incentives.
- (1) In Bangladesh, in 1974, an inverse correlation was observed between food prices and the mortality rate.
- (2) Poor Bangladeshis have had to compete with inventory holders for a limited supply of food.
- (3) The 1974 famine was so severe because the government did not keep stockpiles of food.
- (4) Sen assumes a food supply function in which changes in expected prices is one of the key explanatory variables.

QUESTION 07

According to the text:

- (0) Augmenting food production helps to prevent famine because it raises food availability, lowers food costs, and allows more people access to employment.
- (1) To specialize in food production may not be a good policy even in countries stricken

by famines.

- (2) Creation of wage paying jobs leads to the expansion of the demand for food and is, therefore, detrimental to the more vulnerable groups.
- (3) Sen manifests his optimism about the possibilities of averting famine in Africa and Asia.
- (4) Off farm jobs are clearly not recommended by Sen as way to avoid famines.

QUESTION 08

According to the text:

- (0) According to the text, Sen's theories implicate food production and food availability as the main factors leading to famine.
- (1) Governments often rely on aggregate statistical indicators of famine, such as food production per person. Such indicators frequently disguise reality thus preventing governments from taking action against famine.
- (2) When planning measures to prevent famine, governments take into consideration factors such as unemployment, declines in purchasing power of wages, and shifts in the exchange rate.
- (3) Famines may occur even when enough food is available because some people cannot afford to buy food.
- (4) To deter famine, shortages should be shared more equitably.

SECOND TEXT

Kosovo has given the European Union a chance to forge elements of a new common foreign policy in the cauldron of war. Last week. More quietly and with far less sense of urgency, came a chance to do so in peace. At a landmark summit in Rio de Janeiro, 46 leaders from Europe and Latin America agreed on a broad range of political, cultural and trade initiatives to build a "strategic partnership" between the regions – and challenge the United States' longstanding hegemony in South and Central America.

"The end of the North American century" trumpeted the daily *Folha de São Paulo* after the meeting. But even if words are followed by deeds, that proclamation seems premature. At present, E. U. trade with Latin America and the Caribbean is less than that with Switzerland. The U. S., on the other hand, claims that by 2010 it will export more to the region than to Japan and the E. U. combined.

Export markets are what Latin America needs most, but market access hasn't been the E. U's strong suit. The Old World has focused on development aid (Europe contributes more than half of the region's total aid receipts) and cultural links. Change will be grudging. Before the summit European governments squabbled over giving the European Commission a mandate for trade liberalization talks with the Mercosur bloc – Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and associate member Chile. France in particular,

as the prime beneficiary of the E. U's lavish and protectionist agricultural policy, was loath to make any concessions ahead of the upcoming World Trade Organization negotiating round. The Commission did get its mandate, but the timetable for talks won't be set until November and formal negotiations are unlikely to start before mid 2001.

"We had hoped the conference would have gone further," said Prime Minister Antonio Guterres of Portugal, which along with Spain has been the principal advocate of greater trade with the region. Andrew Crawley, deputy-director of the Institute for European-Latin American Relations in Madrid, claims the Rio summit will set the stage for a new trade era. "We essentially got Europe's fast track," he says, referring to the negotiating mandate denied to President Clinton by the U. S. Congress, thus complicating Washington's efforts to secure a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

Even so, the E.U.'s protectionist farm tariffs are as much an obstacle to free trade as a fickle U. S. Congress. Latin America has greatly liberalized its trade regimes over the last decade, but Europe still discriminates against South American farm products, which make up 40% of Mercosur's exports. Partly as a result, sales to Europe accounted for only 13.5% of Latin America's exports in 1997, compared to 24% in 1990.

Brazilian President Fernando Cardoso has argued that if Europe can't reform its agricultural regime, South America will gravitate more to the U. S. If that sparks a genuine competition between the U. S. and Europe to open their markets further to Latin American products, so much the better for South and Central America (Graff, J.L. "Europe Discovers America." *Time*, July 12, 1999, p.25).

QUESTION 09

According to the text:

- (0) The war in Kosovo has made nations of the European Union forget their foreign policy agreements.
- (1) In the Rio summit, leaders from Europe and Latin America have decided to challenge unfair trade agreements which the United States has signed with Latin American countries.
- (2) Latin America accounts for a small proportion of E.U.'s worldwide trade.
- (3) The United States expects Latin America to become its largest trade partner.
- (4) The United States felt threatened by the trade initiatives of Latin American countries and claims it will cut back on European imports.

QUESTION 10

According to the text:

- (0) In its relation with Latin America, Europe has favored aid over trade.
- (1) Portugal and Spain wavered on the decision to speed up trade negotiations.
- (2) France was unwilling to make trade concessions before the start of the next round

of trade negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization.

- (3) The decision to grant the European Commission authority to start liberalization talks was compared to the fast track which Clinton failed to get from the American Congress.
- (4) France was eager to negotiate trade liberalization with Latin America because it is the country that bears most of the burden of E.U.'s agricultural policy.

QUESTION 11

According to the text:

- (0) E.U.'s agricultural policy poses an obstacle to trade with Latin America as serious as that created by the reluctance of the U.S. Congress to accept change in trade policies.
- (1) Latin American governments still face stiff domestic opposition to proposals to lower tariffs.
- (2) The Brazilian President stated that if Europe doesn't reform its agricultural policy, it will be hard to avoid the expansion of United States' influence over South America.
- (3) President Cardoso side-stepped diplomacy and warned both the Americans and the Europeans on the consequences of a failure to liberalize trade.
- (4) The article makes an optimistic assessment of the results of the Rio summit.

THIRD TEXT

Keynes' largest influence came from a convoluted, badly organized and in places nearly incomprehensible tome published in 1936, during the depths of the Great Depression. It was called *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*.

Keynes' basic idea was simple. In order to keep people fully employed, governments have to run deficits when the economy is slowing. That's because the private sector won't invest enough. As their markets become saturated, businesses reduce their investments, setting in motion a dangerous cycle: less investment, fewer jobs, less consumption and even less reason for business to invest. The economy may reach perfect balance, but at a cost of high unemployment and social misery. Better for governments to avoid the pain in the first place by taking up the slack.

The notion that government deficits are good has an odd ring these days. For most of the past two decades, America's biggest worry has been inflation brought by excessive demand. Inflation soared into double digits in the 1970s, budget deficits ballooned in the '80s, and now a Democratic President congratulates himself for a budget surplus that he wants to use to pay down the debt. But some 60 years ago, when 1 out of 4 adults couldn't find work, the problem was lack of demand.

Even then, Keynes had a hard sell. Most economists of the era rejected his idea and favored balanced budgets. Most politicians didn't understand his idea to begin with. In the 1932 presidential election, Franklin Roosevelt had blasted Herbert Hoover for running a deficit, and dutifully promised he would balance the budget if elected. Keynes'

visit to the White House two years later to urge F.D.R. to do more deficit spending wasn't exactly a blazing success. "He left a whole rigmarole of figures," a bewildered F.D.R. complained to Labor Secretary Frances Perkins. "He must be a mathematician rather than a political economist." Keynes was equally underwhelmed, telling Perkins that he had "supposed the President was more literate economically speaking."

As the Depression wore on, Roosevelt tried public works, farm subsidies and other devices to restart the economy, but he never completely gave up trying to balance the budget. In 1938 the Depression deepened. Reluctantly, F.D.R. embraced the only new idea he hadn't yet tried, that of the bewildering British "mathematician." As the President explained in a fireside chat, "We suffer primarily from a failure of consumer demand because of a lack of buying power. "It was therefore up to the government to "create an economic upturn" by making "additions to the purchasing power of the nation."

Yet not until the U.S. entered World War II did F.D.R. try Keynes' idea on a scale necessary to pull the nation out of the doldrums - and Roosevelt, of course, had little choice. The big surprise was just how productive America could be when given the chance. Between 1939 and 1944 (the peak of wartime production), the nation's output almost doubled, and unemployment plummeted - from more than 17% to just over 1%.

Never before had an economic theory been so dramatically tested. Even granted the special circumstances of war mobilization, it seemed to work exactly as Keynes predicted. The grand experiment even won over many Republicans. America's Employment Act of 1946 - the year Keynes died - codified the new wisdom, making it "the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government ... to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

Were Keynes alive today he would surely admire the vigor of the U.S. economy, but he would also notice that some 40% of the global economy is in recession and much of the rest is slowing down: Japan, flat on its back; Southeast Asia, far poorer than it was just two years ago; Brazil, teetering; Germany, burdened by double-digit unemployment and an economic slowdown; and declining prices worldwide for oil and raw materials.

In light of all this, Keynes would be mystified that the International Monetary Fund is requiring troubled Third World nations to raise taxes and slash spending, that "euro" membership demands budget austerity, and that a U.S. President wants to hold on to budget surpluses. You can bet Keynes wouldn't be silent. Dapper and distinguished as he was, he'd enter the fray with both fists and a mighty roar (Reich, R. B. "Joyn Maynard Keynes". *Time*, Latin American Edition, March 29, 1999, p.76).

QUESTION 12

According to the text:

- (0) *The General Theory* is not well written.
- (1) Keynes denies that the market economy can possibly reach equilibrium on its own.
- (2) Government intervention is justified on the basis of the need to reduce the pain

which a recession brings about.

- (3) Excessive - not insufficient - demand has been the biggest worry of the American economy over the past two decades.
- (4) The notion that government deficits are good sounds perfectly normal nowadays.

QUESTION 13

According to the text:

- (0) During the Depression, Keynes had an easy time convincing economists of his ideas.
- (1) Herbert Hoover's pursuit of a balanced budget made the recession deeper.
- (2) Roosevelt was very reluctant to accept Keynes' advice on budgetary matters.
- (3) It was Roosevelt, not Hoover, who advocated a balanced budget.
- (4) Keynes was impressed with Roosevelt's grasp of economic arguments.

QUESTION 14

According to the text:

- (0) Roosevelt was forced by the circumstances to adopt Keynes' policy prescriptions; he didn't do it by choice.
- (1) During the War, Keynes' ideas were tested on grand scale and were approved with flying colors.
- (2) Before the War, Roosevelt sharply refused to pull the American economy out of its doldrums.
- (3) Up to this day, Keynes never succeeded in bringing Republicans to his side.
- (4) The rate of unemployment in the U.S. declined sharply during the War period.

QUESTION 15

According to the text:

- (0) Had Keynes been alive, he would strongly oppose the I.M.F.'s policies toward Third World countries.
- (1) Germany has an unemployment rate of less than ten percent.
- (2) The Brazilian economy is trembling.
- (3) The fact that 40% of the global economy is in recession shows that Keynes' ideas haven't lost relevance.
- (4) Keynes could easily silence his opponents with his mighty roar.

anpec - Exame de Seleção para 1999

English Exam for 1999

“Reconsideration of Import Substitution”, by Henry J. Breton, Journal of Economic Literature June 1998, pp. 903-936.

The following texts contain two sections from the above article by Henry J. Breton. The exam has 15 questions or statement based on these two sections. Each question or declaration relates to the arguments of the text. The questions are sub-divided into 3 to 4 declarations numbered from 00 to 04. Your job is to agree or disagree with these declarations. Read the sections and mark "C" if you agree with the declaration or "E" if you disagree.

Section 3.1. Reflection of the Market Solution

The view that a more or less free market would not solve the development problem was widely accepted. The problem was not market failure in the usual textbook sense (externalities, decreasing costs, etc.). Rather, the notion was that the division of labor between the rich countries and the poor ones seemed to doom the latter to permanent poverty. The most widely cited evidence was data purporting to show that the net barter terms of trade had turned against the developing countries over the decades prior to 1940. Raul Prebisch, Hares Singer, and others calculated many such series that seemed to show a secular deterioration in the terms of trade of the poor countries. Prebisch's explanation that the gains from productivity growth in the North resulted in rising wages, not falling prices, due to the monopoly power of both labor and firms in the North, was widely accepted. In the South, dependent mainly on agricultural and mineral exports, there was lower productivity growth, and surplus labor, weak unions, and competition among exporters held down wages. The rewards of productivity growth in manufacturing activities were thus not available to importers of such products in the South.

Also cited as a source of difficulties were Engel curve arguments that the income elasticity of demand for agricultural products and raw materials in the North declines as incomes reach higher and higher levels. If exports lagged behind the growth of income in the South for this reason, then import substitution of some kind must take place to protect the balance of payments, or growth would slow or stop. Widespread protection of agriculture in many rich countries exacerbated this effect. Added to all this was the argument that cyclical

changes in the North resulted in reduced employment and income, and hence import, rather than in falling product and factor prices. while in the South it was wages and prices that responded to downturns.

The specific arguments about the terms of trade were buttressed by more general views that the market was an instrument that kept poor countries poor and rich countries rich. There were several reasons for such views. Men who led independence movements had lived their adult lives during two world wars and a devastating worldwide depression that severely penalized the South. Predictions in mid to the late forties were generally to the effect that the post-World War II world economy would resemble that of the 1930's. Though the years 1870 to 1914 were fairly satisfactory, that period was hardly fresh in any decision maker's mind, and at that date, Europe and the United States had been growing steadily for 50 to 75 years, while most of the rest of the world's population remained mired in severe and mass poverty. In addition, the Keynesian ideas that even a perfectly functioning market may not ensure full utilization of resources were becoming widely accepted. The conclusion for many policy makers and professional economists was clear: the "structure" of the economies of the developing countries had to be changed in fundamental ways if they were to compete on equal terms in the world markets, and a market mechanism could not bring about this sort of structural change.

The Soviet Union's experience had yet to be understood very well, and many otherwise informed economists and political leaders were impressed by what evidence was available. The great evils of the Stalin era were not widely known. It was known, however, that growth during the 1920's and 1930's had been quite remarkable. The USSR's commitment to central planning and to large-scale, capital intensive industrialization was especially appealing to those countries that put great weight on becoming a world economic power.

India was such a country, and the Indian effort was widely regarded as a model by other developing countries in the 1950's. The defense of the investment in heavy industry rested on strong assumptions that there were economy-wide effects on productivity growth created by a domestic capital goods sector; furthermore, economic independence required a country to have its own large-scale capital goods sector.

This view of development was most clearly articulated by P.C. Mahalanobis of the Indian Statistical Institute, who argued that the countries must not only change their structure, but must change it by creating a domestic heavy capital goods sector. The Indian Second Plan (1956-61) was greatly influenced by the Mahalanobis view. Wilfred Malenbaum (1962, p. 87) shows that the investment allocation for the second plan was virtually equivalent to that worked out by Mahalanobis in his operational research exercises (Mahalanobis 1955). In both, about one-third of total investment was allocated to "basic investment goods," about 18 percent to industrial consumer goods, and 17 percent to agriculture. Equally important, there was essentially no effort to allocate resources optimally in the usual sense. Other people showed that the objectives could have been achieved with less capital than the plan called for, and that more jobs could have been created. Such findings were not looked upon as especially relevant (or accurate), given the assumed (but not measured) externalities and the importance of the economic independence objective.

Mahalanobis' argument fit well with the structuralism of Prebisch and his Latin American colleagues. There it was widely assumed that factor prices, especially wage rates and the exchange rate, had little effect on the quantity of such factors demanded or on the choice of production techniques; output and its composition were the determining factors. In Latin America more than elsewhere, the strong structuralist view prevailed that wage rates could be high in order to attack the poverty problem with no cost in terms of employment. Similarly, the exchange rate did not matter much for exporting, so its value could be set to achieve other objectives, such as inducing capital formation or dampening inflation.

Given these arguments, many students and policy makers in much of the world believed that the appropriate strategy for development was to replace imports from the rich North with their own domestic production. Large-scale comprehensive planning, rather than the market, was assumed to be the appropriate instrument, even though the understanding of how to design and implement a plan was as primitive as was the understanding of growth.

Questions

1. The proponents of import substitution policies argued for some measures to protect the balance of payments because:

00. The income elasticity of agriculture products and raw materials exported by developing countries was declining as the income rose. C () or E ()

01. The Engel's curve for goods and raw material exported by developing countries was very low. C () or E ()

02. The developing countries had to protect their agriculture sector because the rich countries also protected their own sector. C () or E ()

03. The agriculture sector in developing countries had to be protected because their level of capital investment was very low. C () or E ()

2. The proponent of import substitution argued that the market alone would not solve the disparities between the north and the south because:

00. The terms of trade had turned against the poor countries in the decades previous to 1940. C () or E ()

01. Some economists calculated a series of data showing that there was no evidence of a secular deterioration in the terms of trade of the poor countries. C () or E ()

02. The gains in productivity in the north did not translate in lower price, but rather in higher income. C () or E ()

03. As the income rose in the north proportionally less would be spent on agriculture goods and raw materials. C () or E ()

3. The proponent of import substitution also argued that the division of labor between the rich and the poor countries would doom the later to permanent poverty because:

00. Monopoly power of unions in the north would protect labor against wages decline relative to productivity gains. C () or E ().

01. In the north the wages were kept lower because of labor surplus. C () or E ().

02. Weak labor organization in the developing countries also accounted for lower wages in the south. C () or E ().

4. The text shows that the proponents of import substitution also pointed to structural differences between the north and the south economies.

00. The cyclical down turn in the north led ultimately in reduction of imports rather than the fall of factor prices. C () or E ()

01. Slower growth in the north exacerbated the trade deficits of the developing economies leading to a further decline in the terms of trade. C () or E ().

02. The structuralists argued that the market was feeble to solve the problems of development because, even in the north when it was functioning perfectly, it did not insure a full utilization of resources. C () or E ()

5. The text points out that the structuralist position was stronger in Latin America than in other parts of the world.

00. It was assumed in this region (Latin America) that factor prices had a large impact in the level of employment. C () or E ()

01. The economists of the region argued that factor prices had little effect on the quantity of factors demanded. C () or E ()

02. The economist of the region argued that output and its composition, not prices, determine the amount of factor demanded. C () or E ()

03. The economists of the region also argued that the choice of technique had a greater influence in the utilization of factors than did factor prices. C () or E ()

6. According to the author, the arguments of the structuralist led to the conclusion that:

00. It was necessary for autarky development policies for the south. C () or E ().

01. Planning rather than trust in the market was a better solution. C () or E ().

02. The south did not know how to design or implement the plans and had even a lesser comprehension of the growth process. C () or E ().

03. Replacing the imports from the north with their own domestic product would lead to development. C () or E ().

7. Developing countries, especially India, were impressed by the performance of the Soviet Union with its emphasis on heavy capital industries. This led to:

00. The development of the capital goods industries believing that it would produce a spin off that would result in productivity growth in other sectors. C () or E ().

01. The attention to investment industry, especially in the Indian plans, gave less emphasis to job creation than to capital formation. C () or E ().

02. The critics asserted that, in the case of India, the results could not be achieved with less capital. C () or E ().

8. The authors point out that the proponent of structuralism ignored the long trends and based their analysis in brief periods.

00. The author argued that the long depression in the United States and Europe served as an important example to buttress the conclusion that import substitution was the right policy. C () or E ()

01. Unfortunately there were no examples of long term growth in these regions. C () or E ()

02. Because the policy makers ignored the long trends they concentrated their effort protecting wages and sacrificing job creation. C () or E ()

9. You have answered some questions about the economic argument supporting import substitution, but there were other reasons, according the author.

00. Institutional influences led many young economist to accept and disseminate these

views. C() or E()

01. Most leaders of these nations (southern) spent their time in the developing countries between the two world wars and were aware of the effect of depressions C() or E().

03. The leaders in the south predicted that after the Second World War the economic conditions in the north would prevail in the south. C() or E()

04. The development experience of the Soviet Union was not fully understood yet, but its planning had a great effect especially in India. C() or E()

Section 3.2. Key Role of Capital Formation

These ideas put primary emphasis on capital formation as the source of growth. The most obvious difference between firms in rich countries and those in poor ones was the extent to which physical capital was available to work with the labor. There are virtually no data on capital/labor ratios for the early 1950's, but there is little doubt that this ratio was vastly higher in the North than in the South in virtually all sectors, except for foreign firms engaged in mining of one kind or another. Thus another policy objective was to accelerate the rate of investment. This view was supported by a now-famous Arthur Lewis statement: "The central problem in the theory of economic growth is to understand the process by which a community is converted from being a 5 percent saver to a 12 percent saver" (Lewis 1955, pp. 325-26). The nearest thing available to a formal theory of growth was that of Roy F. Harrod (1939, 1949), in which the only specified source of growth was capital formation. Harrod specified a simple relationship between increased output and increased capital--the incremental capital/output ratio (ICOR). This ratio was assumed to be constant due to technological factors. There were numerous estimates of the ICOR, and most plans made specific assumptions about its value for sectors and for the economy as a whole. Such estimates were widely used to determine the amount of new capital required to achieve a given growth target. Most observers considered domestic saving the primary constraint, and the earliest arguments for foreign aid rested on the assumption that the savings of the poor countries had to be supplemented by foreign savings if acceptable growth rates were to be achieved.

The allocation of capital within the boundaries laid down with respect to structural change was an important issue. In some instances, the ICOR estimates were used as a criterion; that is, invest where the ICORs are smallest. There were efforts to identify specific objectives to be served by the new investment: for example to raise the saving rate, increase exports, maximize net employment effect, meet certain regional objectives, etc. Evidently this way of thinking revealed further doubts about an effective market answer.

The capital goods sector was small or nonexistent in the newly independent countries, and most capital goods had to be imported. An obvious way to encourage investment was to maintain an exchange rate that kept capital's domestic price low. This could be most easily

done by maintaining an overvalued exchange rate (or, less frequently, multiple exchange rates). Overvalued exchange rates (relative to a free trade situation) appeared as a means to encourage investment. This produced balance of payment pressures, and to counter these varieties of tariffs, import licenses, and exchange controls were put in place. Protection in many forms was afforded currently imported consumer durables (and now and then simple capital goods) behind which domestic production took place. Consumer goods (especially durables), rather than capital goods, were protected on the grounds that their costs of production in the developing country would be relatively less than those of capital goods, because production of the latter goods was assumed to be more capital intensive and to employ more complex technology. Where Mahalanobis' view strongly prevailed--India, Brazil, and possibly other large countries--domestic production of capital goods was encouraged by keeping out imports and by direct subsidies. Even in such countries, however, attention was given mainly to protecting the domestic market from importation of consumer durables.

Questions

10. The author states that the Incremental Capital Out-Put Ratio (ICOR) was an important guideline for planned investment by public decision-makers in developing countries.

00. Previous knowledge of ICOR data, for most industries during the 1950-decade, made planning easier. C () or E ().

01. There was very little data for the ICOR during the 1950s. C () or E ()

02. The ICOR data were known only in the developed countries. C () or E ()

03. Most economic plans had to make use of estimated ICOR. C () or E ()

04. The ICOR was assumed to be constant due to technologic factors. C () or E ()

11. The structuralist put primary emphasis on capital formation.

00. They argued that the firms in the north worked with a higher capital, labor ratio than the firms in the south even though there was no data available in the early 1950s to confirm this assertion. C () or E ().

01. It was doubtful that these ratios were higher in the north. C () or E ().

02. The foreign firms working in mining in the south were the only exception of the above assertion. C () or E ().

02. To capitalize the economy in the south, it was necessary to increase the saving rate. C () or E ().

12. The defense of import substitution led to the protection of some sectors in the south.

00. The most protected sector was the light industry because it created jobs for the masses of unemployed workers. C () or E ()

01. The least protected sector was the durable consumer goods because their cost of production was less than capital goods industry. C () or E ()

02. The consumer durable goods industries were protected with less tariff duties to attract capital from abroad. C () or E ()

03. The consumer goods industries were the most protected because they were capital intensive and employed intensive technology. C () or E ()

13. The author states that the policy makers used several instruments directed to implement their import substitution policy.

00. Among these, the control of the exchange rate, tariffs on imports and subsidies to protect the capital goods industry. C () or E ()

01. To attract investments to the capital, and to the consumer goods industries, they kept the interest rate high. C () or E ()

02. The capital goods were discouraged in favor of consumer goods because they were also capital and technologic intensive industries. C () or E ().

14. Ideas and theories of some well-known economists reinforced the import substitution policies.

00. Arthur Lewis gave emphasis on capital formation. C () or E ().

01. R.F. Harrod pointed out that the only source of growth was capital formation. C () or E ()

15. There was a consensus among these theoreticians that the saving in the south had to be increased.

00. Most observers ignored these warnings. C () or E ().

01. Most observers agreed that the main constraint to growth was the lower saving rate in the South. C () or E ()

02. There was no consensus about the saving needs to stimulate growth. C() or E()

03. The poor savings rate in the south lead to the first ideas of foreign aid. C() or E ()

English Test

This exam asks no explicit questions. It makes a series of statements within a subdivision that represents a question. Roman Numerals replace the questions. Based on your interpretation of the texts you are about to read determine if each statement is True or False.

Part-I

“Trade, Jobs, and Wages” in Pop Internationalism, by Paul Krugman, Chapter 3, pp.-35-37.

The MIT Press, 1996.

The real wage of the average American worker more than doubled between the end of World War II and 1973. Since then, however, those wages have risen only 6 percent. Furthermore, only highly educated workers have seen their compensation rise; the real earnings of blue-collar workers have fallen in most years since 1973.

Why have wages stagnated? A consensus among business and political leaders attributes the problem in large part to the failure of the U.S. to compete effectively in an increasingly integrated world economy. This conventional wisdom holds that foreign competition has eroded the U.S. manufacturing base, washing out the high-paying jobs that a strong manufacturing sector provides. More broadly, the argument goes, the nation's real income has lagged as a result of the inability of many U.S. firms to sell in world markets. And because imports increasingly come from Third World countries with their huge reserves of unskilled labor, the heaviest burden of this foreign competition has ostensibly fallen on less educated American workers.

Many people find such a story extremely persuasive. It links America's undeniable economic difficulties to the obvious fact of global competition. In effect, the U.S. is (in the words of President Bill Clinton) "like a big corporation in the world economy" -- and, like many big corporations, it has stumbled in the face of new competitive challenges.

Persuasive though it may be, however, that story is untrue. A growing body of evidence contradicts the popular view that international competition is central to U.S. economic problems. In fact, international factors have played a surprisingly small role in the country's economic difficulties. The manufacturing sector has become a smaller part of the economy, but international trade is not the main cause of that shrinkage. The growth of real income has slowed almost entirely for domestic reasons. And -- contrary to what even most economists have believed -- recent analyses indicate that growing international trade does not bear significant responsibility even for the declining real wages of less educated U.S. workers.

The fraction of U.S. workers employed in manufacturing has been declining steadily since 1950. So has the share of U.S. output accounted for by value added in manufacturing. (Measurements of "value added" deduct from total sales the cost of raw materials and other inputs that a company buys from other firms.) In 1950 value added in the manufacturing sector accounted for 29.6 percent of gross domestic product

(GDP) and 34.2 percent of employment; in 1970 the shares were 25.0 and 27.3 percent, respectively; by 1990 manufacturing had fallen to 18.4 percent of GDP and 17.4 percent of employment.

Before 1970 those who worried about this trend generally blamed it on automation -- that is, on rapid growth of productivity in manufacturing. Since then, it has become more common to blame deindustrialization on rising imports; indeed, from 1970 to 1990, imports rose from 11.4 to 38.2 percent of the manufacturing contribution to GDP. Yet the fact that imports grew while industry shrank does not in itself demonstrate that international competition was responsible. During the same 20 years, manufacturing exports also rose dramatically, from 12.6 to 31.0 percent of value added. Many manufacturing firms may have laid off workers in the face of competition from abroad, but others have added workers to produce for expanding export markets.

To assess the overall impact of growing international trade on the size of the manufacturing sector, we need to estimate the net effect of this simultaneous growth of exports and imports. A dollar of exports adds a dollar to the sales of domestic manufacturers; a dollar of imports, to a first approximation, displaces a dollar of domestic sales. The net impact of trade on domestic manufacturing sales can therefore be measured simply by the manufacturing trade balance -- the difference between the total amount of manufactured goods that the U.S. exports and the amount that it imports. (in practice, a dollar of imports may displace slightly less than a dollar of domestic sales because the extra spending may come at the expense of services or other nonmanufacturing sales. The trade balance sets an upper bound on the net effect of trade on manufacturing.)

I.

(0) The article that you just examined is a rebuff against the attitude: "blame the other guy for my problems."

(1) The author shows that it is common in the U.S. to blame imports of goods manufactured by cheap labor for destroying the good jobs in the manufacturing sector.

(2) Economic factors do not support the notion that the U.S. firms are unable to compete in a global economy.

(3) This article shows how facts often contradict popular notions.

II.

(0) Professor Krugman is pleading for a deeper analysis of why wages have stagnated in the U.S. economy since 1973.

(1) The central theme of the author is that trade will enhance factor shares among trade partners and homogenize wages.

(2) The author suggests that the U.S. businesses should be more competitive to maintain the good paying jobs.

(3) The author argues that the decline in manufacturing jobs since 1950 is irrelevant to explain the fall in the wage level.

(4) The author shows that the change in employment by sectors has shifted the composition of value added.

III.

- (0) The dynamic forces of the American Firms were fundamental in maintaining the wage level and preserving jobs for highly skilled labor in the manufacturing sector.
- (1) International events have played an important role in the U.S. economy after the II World War, but it is not responsible for stagnation of wages of unskilled labor after 1973.
- (2) Using scant data the author implies that manufacturing value-added is positively correlated with employment in the manufacturing sector.
- (3) Imports of goods produced with cheap labor are responsible for lowering wages of the unskilled worker, but they do not affect the general wage level.

IV.

- (0) The text presents an argument in favor of free trade and against those who blame the trading partners for the shrinkage of wages of unskilled labor in the American economy.
- (1) It also shows that free trade is beneficial to business because it lowers the cost of manufacturing in the importing country.
- (2) The author agrees with the critics that: competition from abroad is destroying the best paying jobs in the U.S.
- (3) The composition of income has shifted in the U.S. economy because there is a trend diminishing the share of the manufacturing sector measured by value-added.

V.

- (0) The main argument of the text is that the terms of trade in favor of high wage earners have shifted the composition of the U.S. GDP.
- (1) The author claims that automation and cheap imports have displaced the good paying jobs in the manufacturing sector.
- (2) The author actually begs the question: how a rapid growth of productivity in the manufacturing sector can be responsible for the stagnation in wage levels?
- (3) The author builds an argument rebuffing the notion that free trade, automation and lack of competition are responsible for the lack of wage increase.

VI.

- (0) The author is a defender of international trade. He points out that a dollar of imports just displaces a dollar of exports with no direct effect on the composition of value-added.
- (1) The author argues that to measure the impact of import displacing jobs, it is necessary to account for the export destroying jobs.
- (2) The author points to the fact that the decline in wages in the American Industry is not new. It started after the end of the II World War and persists until today
- (3) The author of the text agrees with President Bill Clinton that the U.S. is like a big corporation in the world economy.

II Parte

“The Real Business-Cycle Approach” in *Principles of Macroeconomics*, by Joseph Stiglitz, pp. 652-653. W.W.Norton, 1993

The position of the real business-cycle theorists is the easiest to explain. As has been pointed out, they believe that the source of economic fluctuations is exogenous shocks to the economy, to which the economy quickly and efficiently responds. The fluctuations do not require government intervention because the market economy will give the best possible solution. Even the variability in income to which fluctuations give rise is not a problem; people acting rationally will have put aside savings to protect themselves against hard times. And unemployment, according to real business-cycle theorists, is more apparent than real. Individuals who want jobs could get them if only they lowered their expectations as to wage and nonpecuniary remuneration. It is better to encourage them to do this and move quickly to new jobs than to prolong the agony by allowing them not to face the facts.

While monetary policy is unnecessary to real business-cycle economists, it is also largely ineffective. If firms see that the government has increased the money supply, they simply increase prices proportionately. And individuals and firms protect themselves against the effects of change in the price level through indexing. There are no real effects. The real money supply and the real credit supply are unchanged. A distinctive lesson of the real business-cycle view is that while the government can offer no relief, it can also do no harm.

In the form just presented, the real business-cycle theory may seem too extreme -- monetary policy has no effect, inflation has no consequences, unemployment is not important. Still, many economists believe that its basic lesson is still correct: by and large, economic fluctuations are a result of real disturbances, to which the economy adjusts relatively efficiently, and government policy is unlikely to speed or improve the adjustment.

While monetary policy has no effect according to the real business-cycle theory, fiscal policy does. The effect is simple and straightforward: government expenditures divert resources from private consumption to the government. But fiscal policy does not have any effect on the real unemployment rate since there is, in real business-cycle theorists' perspective, no unemployment.

This view of fiscal policy is different from that found in traditional Keynesian analysis. To Keynesians, the government expenditure level has a direct effect in stimulating the economy. Taxes have exactly the opposite effect, and much of their focus is on the difference between expenditures and revenues -- the deficits. Deficits stimulate the economy. Real business-cycle theorists deny this. They believe that only the expenditures matter; deficits are as irrelevant as monetary policy. If the government borrows to pay for current expenditures (deficit spending), taxpayers know that eventually they will have to pay, so they set aside the appropriate amount. Savings rise to match the deficit. The failure of household savings to rise in response to the huge government deficits of the past decade has provided the most telling criticism against this aspect of real business-cycle theory.

The text you just read brings out some important differences between the Real Business Cycle (RB-C, for short), Monetarists and Keynesians. Mark the statements below within each subdivision, (or "question") if they are True or False.

VII.

(0) The RB-C economists believe that government intervention in the economy is ineffective in changing the Cycle.

(1) To the RB-C economists government expenditures are the only relevant policy.

(2) The RB-C economists even deny that deficit spending stimulates the economy.

(3) They also believe that the economic agents quickly adjust to any action taken by the government.

VIII.

(0) The text states clearly that the RB-C economists agree with the monetarists that monetary policy is an ineffective means to stimulate the economy.

(1) According to the author the failure of householders savings to rise to match the deficit of the past decade represents a valid criticism of the RB-C's point of view.

(2) RB-C economists see monetary policy as ineffective because business will adjust prices in anticipation of monetary changes.

(3) RB-C economists believe that business people practice price indexing to protect themselves against increase in the money supply.

IX.

(0) RB-C economists believe that the sources of economic fluctuations are endogenous shocks to the economy.

(1) These economists believe that it is easier to adjust to endogenous shocks.

(2) They also believe that people are rational and will adjust to external shocks without government intervention.

(3) RB-C economists also believe that unemployment is apparent because people can always find jobs if they accept lower wages.

X.

(0) The RB-C economists believe that fiscal policy affects the economy to the extent that increase in government spending shifts consumption from private to public goods.

(1) Monetary policy is unnecessary even though it is effective in some cases.

(2) RB-C economists believe that income fluctuation is not a problem because people are rational and will set aside savings to protect themselves

(3) In the extreme end of the argument, the RB-C economists see inflation, unemployment and monetary policy as ineffective to smooth the business cycle fluctuations.

Part III

“The Swedish Investment Funds System” in Macroeconomics, by N.G. Mankiw, P.449. Worth Publisher, 1992

Tax incentives for investment are one-tool policymakers can use to control aggregate demand. For example, an increase in the investment tax credit reduces the cost of capital, shifts the investment function outward, and raises aggregate demand. Similarly, a reduction in the tax credit reduces aggregate demand by making investment more costly.

From the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s, the government of Sweden attempted to control aggregate demand by encouraging or discouraging investment. A system called the investment fund subsidized investment, much like an investment tax credit, during periods of recession. When government officials decided that economic growth had slowed, they authorized a temporary investment subsidy. When the officials concluded that the economy had recovered sufficiently, they revoked the subsidy. Eventually, however, Sweden abandoned the use of temporary investment subsidies to control the business cycle, and the subsidy became a permanent feature of Swedish tax policy.

Should investment subsidies be used to combat economic fluctuations? Some economists believe that, for the two decades it was in effect, the Swedish policy reduced the magnitude of the business cycle. Others believe that this policy can have unintended and perverse effects: for example, if the economy begins to slow down, firms may anticipate a future subsidy and delay investment, making the slowdown worse. Thus, the implications of this policy are complex, which makes its effect on economic performance hard to evaluate.

XI.

(0) The Mankiw text is very clear but it is inconclusive as to the role the Swedish tax incentives played over the business cycle.

(1) The Swedish government has abandoned the tax credit system because it was ineffective to smooth the business cycle.

(2) The Swedish government no longer uses the temporary tax credit policy to control the business cycle.

XII.

(0) The author argues that all economists agree that the tax credit system reduces the fluctuation over the business cycle.

(1) For about twenty years the Swedish government controlled the aggregate demand with a tax credit type of subsidy.

(2) The tax credit system adopted by the Swedish government was unequivocally well intended.

XIII.

(0) The tax credit policy of the Swedish government had a great success because the Swedish business community is very independent and never acts in anticipation of a subsidy.

(1) The tax credit system described by Mankiw is a polemic means to reduce economic fluctuations because its effect is greater when businesses do not anticipate it.

(2) It is implied by the text discussion that a policy like the tax credit devised by the Swedish government loses its objective when there is no anticipation of its benefits.

XIV.

- (0) The author argues that the Swedish tax credit system had a serious implication for the business cycles to the extent that business responded very well to its incentives.
- (1) The author also argues that the investment tax credit reduces the cost of capital but it would be more effective where capital is scarce.
- (2) Stiglitz in the previous section and Mankiw in the above section imply that any policy, where the economic agents are well informed and anticipate the benefit, loses its effectiveness.

XV.

- (0) The general message of the three texts you just read is that any economic policy has limited effect over the business cycle.
- (1) Mankiw argues that investment tax credit reduces the cost of capital and it will have a positive effect even when business anticipates it.
- (2) The author states positively that the investment tax credit had an unintended and perverse effect over the economy because of business anticipation.

